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WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6D.  
FIVEPENCE.



THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS: SOLDIERS AT NIGHT IN THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE.  
SEE NEXT PAGE.

## ENGLAND AND GREECE.

The appearance of a notice on the Order-Book of the House of Commons, in the name of Sir Roundell Palmer, is not only sure to attract public attention, but may be taken as *prima facie* evidence that the question to which it relates is one deserving of serious consideration. Nevertheless, the notice of motion which the right honourable and learned gentleman set down for discussion last night cannot be said to have excited feelings of unmixed satisfaction. The words in which it is couched are quite appropriate to the occasion, it is true; the question at which it points is one involving considerations of policy unspeakably important; but it is very widely felt that the facts which have to be dealt with, the circumstances of the nation which it is proposed to call to account, and, more especially, the remoter consequences likely to flow from the creation of an unwise precedent in what is called "the Law of Nations," place Parliament in a very critical, if not a perilous, position in regard to any immediate exercise of its judgment on the matter. Sir Roundell's notice is thus worded—we give it as it appears in the notice-paper, because we are under the necessity of anticipating the debate—"To call the attention of the House to the circumstances under which one of the Secretaries of her Majesty's Legation at Athens, and two English gentlemen in his company (together with the Secretary to the Italian Legation at the same Court), have recently been seized and barbarously murdered by armed banditti, suffered to be at large in the neighbourhood of Athens; and to ask whether her Majesty's Government are able to state to the House what measures have been or will be taken to obtain from the Greek Government such satisfaction for this unprecedented outrage as her Majesty is entitled to claim according to the law of nations, and to ensure the due protection, for the future, of the lives of the diplomatic servants and other subjects of the British Crown within the kingdom of Greece."

It will not be necessary for us to protest our honest and earnest indignation at the horrible crime which has been the occasion of Sir Roundell Palmer's notice, or to express our deep sympathy with the relatives and friends of its victims. Indeed, we have done both already. We are convinced, however, that neither horror at the tragic termination of what might otherwise have been a merely romantic adventure, nor condolence with those of our countrymen and countrywomen whose affections it has cruelly bereaved, ought to mislead our judgment as to the policy of intervention by the British Government for the purpose of making the Greek Government discharge the duties of a tolerably civilised neighbour. What does the notice, at least as interpreted by reasonable conjecture, naturally mean? What is its drift? What its practical purpose? In the absence of any surer guidance than the phraseology in which the notice appears, are we not driven to the conclusion that Sir Roundell Palmer would not regard the condign punishment of the Arvanitaki band of brigands by the ruling authorities of Greece as enough for her Majesty's Government to demand? What the motion foreshadows, what it appears to require is, that security should be taken of Greece that henceforth she will clear herself of all brigands, and make her roads, and mountain-passes, and plains, and woods as safe for enterprising tourists of English name and race as Great Britain can be—a very desirable object, no doubt; but one, surely, that, in light of the Abyssinian War and the causes which brought it about, we ought to pause long and seriously before handing it over for executive agency to the Queen's Government.

We are glad—may we not say thankful?—that Sir Roundell has not deemed it advisable to put his resolution into a shape requiring a vote of the House. It was evidently framed for discussion, with a view to influence the conduct of the Government, and not to express a responsible opinion on the part of Parliament. So far, good. But the language of the motion covertly implies a vast deal more than the House of Commons, in the judicial discharge of its functions, would be inclined to admit. For instance, the lives of her Majesty's diplomatic servants are unquestionably entitled, by the law of nations, to due protection. But is it quite fair to the Greek Government to suggest, as Sir Roundell's question certainly does, that it was in his capacity as a diplomatic servant of the British Crown that Mr. Herbert suffered outrage? Gentlemen officially connected with the service of her Majesty at a foreign Court may claim special protection within the sphere of their duties; outside of that sphere they occupy no other position of privilege than that which is conceded to their countrymen in general. Mr. Herbert's visit to Marathon, which came to so disastrous an end, was not made in the discharge of what can be called, strictly speaking, his diplomatic responsibilities. It was prompted, doubtless, by a desire to show courtesy to distinguished Englishmen at Athens; but it is surely most undesirable to insist, in behalf of all persons who sustain an official position abroad on behalf of the Crown, that, even in their pleasure-parties and picnics, the inviolability of their persons shall be assured against every contingency.

There is a tone of pre-judgment and of exaggeration—we express the opinion with becoming deference—in the terms in which Sir R. Palmer has stated his question, which jars with the notions we usually entertain in regard to so honoured a man and so profound a lawyer. If the language he has employed were allowed to make its full

extent of impression upon the mind, it might almost seem that the Morea is a classic area reserved for the exploration of enterprising Englishmen, and that King George's Government is bound by the "law of nations" to keep it free from brigands with a view to the safety and convenience of English tourists. Now, we are not in the least inclined to apologise for those who administer Grecian policy at Athens. Nothing can well be more disgraceful than the state of parties in that capital, or more detrimental to the interests of that petty kingdom than the course which Grecian patriotism has taken during the last few years. But England has no more right to call the Government at Athens to account for the perils which infest the neighbouring roads than she has to charge upon the Swiss Republic the deaths that annually occur upon Alpine heights, or than Greece has to take England to task for the disturbed condition of Ireland. The country of our most refined associations does not belong to us, we must bear in mind. It may be shockingly misgoverned; but that fact does not entitle us to interfere. The streets of London are, perhaps, as unsafe to traverse as the mainland of Greece, or its far-famed isles. There are more lives lost in them through the culpable carelessness of van, omnibus, cart, and cab drivers than are lost in the Morea by the violence of armed banditti. Doubtless, England could soon clear Greece of brigands; but that is not England's work. She had better employ her power and her skill in coping with difficulties to be found much nearer home.

A fair discussion of the whole question—and we will assume that this is all that is aimed at by Sir Roundell Palmer—is not, perhaps, to be shunned as if it must necessarily do harm. Her Majesty's Ministers, we believe, know their own mind, and are not likely to be misled by the most insinuating or persuasive rhetoric. They will not be content until justice has been fully done to every miscreant concerned in the murder of our countrymen. They will pursue them to the last, and will exact from them the severest penalty. In doing so they will possibly expose to the light of day the complication of brigandage in Greece with domestic political misdeeds and party intrigues. But we hope—nay, we confidently anticipate—that they will pursue no other course with King George's Government than they would have done under like circumstances with that of the Emperor Napoleon or the King of Prussia: in other words, that the English people, represented by the Cabinet, will not suffer their judgment to be carried off by their feelings.

## THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Paris during the vote on the *plébiscite* was literally crowded with troops, the French Government having taken every precaution to suppress any kind of disturbances that might occur during the voting. Our Engraving on the previous page represents a portion of the 95th Regiment of the Line on the grand staircase of the Luxembourg Palace, where they passed the whole of Sunday night on the *qui vive*, as it were. The second Engraving shows the bivouac in the public gardens of the palace. In the foreground are the soldiers preparing the evening repast in the midst of the artillery horses which are fastened to the railings. The cannons and rifles were placed in the courtyard of the palace, which is seen through the archway in the background. The third Engraving represents one of the barricades that were formed in the Faubourg du Temple during the rioting which occurred at Paris at the commencement of last week; and, although it presented a somewhat formidable appearance, no attempt whatever was made to defend it. It would be difficult to imagine anything more ludicrous than the construction of a barricade by the *canaille* of the present generation. The horses of any vehicles that happen to pass that way are coolly unharnessed by a dozen disreputable individuals, and the coachman, seeing that it would be folly to resist, lead them into a by-street. The vehicles are then wheeled into the middle of the road and upset, paving-stones are torn up and piled in a heap between them, and building materials, and, in fact, any kind of rubbish is thrown on the top. Then, as soon as the cocked hat of a *sergent-de-ville* is perceived in the distance, the mob scampers off at full speed down the side streets, those who are unfamiliar with the quarter being usually the ones who are captured.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, May 19.

The event of the week has undoubtedly been the reconstruction of the Ollivier Ministry, to the rumours of which I referred in my last letter. The best known of the new Ministers is the Duke de Gramont, who has been appointed to the department of Foreign Affairs. He belongs to the old noblesse, and is one of the few who cast in their lot with the Second Empire. He has successively represented France at the Courts of Cassel, Stuttgart, Turin, Rome, and Vienna, and while at the latter Court, where he enjoyed a vast popularity, was created a Hungarian Magnate by Francis Joseph. M. Plichon, the new Minister of Public Works, is a barrister, and strongly attached to the clerical party. He was formerly a deputy under the July Monarchy, and was returned to the present Corps Législatif as an Opposition candidate. M. Mège, who is named to the department of Public Instruction, is also a lawyer. Originally a supporter of the Rouher party, he joined, in 1869, the new Liberal Tiers Parti, and was one of the 116 who signed the once-famous demand of interpellation. He is also a Vice-President of the Corps Législatif.

The Legislative Body commenced the examination of the plebiscitary documents on Saturday. In yesterday's sitting, after the reading and approval of the reports of the committee on the *plébiscite*, M. Schneider, the President, read a declaration to the effect that the opening of the vote had been regularly effected, and, consequently, that the French people approved the *plébiscite*. Loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" followed this declaration. M. Jules Simon attempted to speak, but was prevented by loud interruptions.

The Chamber then passed the order of the day, and the sitting closed.

The press prosecutions over here are going on as rapidly as ever. Hardly a day now passes without some literary man being condemned to fines ranging from 500f. to 5000f., and several months' imprisonment. The *Marseillaise*, which, since the commencement of the present year, has suffered considerably in this respect, has at length been suspended for two months, its manager being condemned to a fine of 10,000f. and one year's imprisonment. The manager and one of the staff of the *Reveil* and *Rappel* have also been condemned to a 1000f. fine and three months' imprisonment.

Count Stackelberg, Russian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuilleries, who died last week, was buried on Saturday. The whole of his colleagues, with the exception of the Papal Nuncio, were present at the funeral.

A statue of Ponsard was uncovered on Sunday, on the Place du Mairie, at Vienne (Isère), the birthplace of the poet, in the presence of a large number of distinguished literary men and artists.

Prince Napoleon gave a dinner on Sunday, at the Palais Royal, in honour of the Duke de Gramont, the New Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Emile Ollivier was present, in company with other distinguished public men.

At the meeting on Sunday, the last held during the spring, in the Bois de Boulogne, there was a large attendance. The Emperor, who arrived just before the fourth race, was very warmly received. The business of the day commenced with a selling race, which brought out a field of sixteen, but which was preceded by considerable delay from false starts, occasioned principally by Léopard. M. de la Charme's *Spéciale* was the winner, and was claimed by Baron Gustave de Rothschild for 3125f. The Prix du Trocadéro was won in a canter by Count de Lagrange's Bellone. There was a very good race for the Prix de Morny between Sornette, Monotaure, and Monseigneur, the former being pronounced winner after a very severe struggle. M. Schickler's Soteira won the Handicap, and M. Delatour's L'Aspirant the Prix de Neuilly.

Although several of the papers have treated the reported conspiracy against the Emperor's life as being nothing more nor less than an electioneering manoeuvre, arrests are still being made by the police. Five persons were apprehended yesterday, and, on searching their lodgings, several bombs were discovered.

It is announced that Monseigneur Fourinier has been appointed to the see of Nantes, and Monseigneur Grolleau to that of Evreux.

## SPAIN.

Marshal Espartero has declined, on the score of his advanced age, the overtures of General Prim to be nominated for the throne of Spain.

Marshal Prim had a long interview, on Tuesday, with the members of the majority of the Cortes, to whom he explained the present state of the candidature question, and in conclusion pointed out the necessity of conferring upon the Regent Serrano the attributes of Royal authority.

The Duke de Montpensier has failed in his attempt to gain admission to the Labradores Club. Letters from Seville state that the members refused to vote by ballot, and demanded that all the names should be called over; upon which the Duke's proposers did not persist in presenting their candidate.

Senor Moret, replying to Senor Soler in the Cortes, said he would shortly present a bill relative to the abolition of slavery in the colonies.

The Regent has conferred upon Madame Ollivier the collar of the Order des Dames Nobles.

An official telegram has been received at Madrid announcing the defeat of the rebels in the central department of the island of Cuba.

## PORTUGAL.

Serious disturbances have broken out in the island of Madeira. Three persons are reported to have been killed, and many others wounded. The Government has sent troops to the island. It is telegraphed from Lisbon that, on Friday, the deputies belonging to the minority in the Cortes left the sitting, owing to the refusal of the President to allow them to speak freely upon the outbreak in Madeira.

## BELGIUM.

King Leopold has paid a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Senate has adopted all the bills relating to taxation, and the Chamber of Representatives has passed a bill authorising the Government to resume the management of a number of railways which had been leased out by the State.

## ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday last, passed the estimates of the Ministry of War. Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, presented a bill to authorise a further provisional exercise of the Budget. Signor Sella, in presenting the bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget, said it was doubtful whether the Budget of 1870 could be voted in May. General Cialdini read a telegram from the Mayor of Leghorn denying a rumour which asserted that he was the leader of the band at Volterra. Signor Lanza confirmed the Mayor's statement. The Chamber of Deputies will begin on the 23rd inst. the discussion of the financial measures.

The Budget Committee recommends the reduction of the estimates for public works from 76,500,000 to 74,000,000 lire.

Slight disturbances continue. At Florence, on Thursday week, the students of the University raised seditious cries, and the authorities arrested three of the disturbers. A small band has appeared between Pisa and Volterra. When met by troops they fled towards Monterosso, where they dispersed. The Prefect of Leghorn reports "preparatory movements among some of the Republicans," and that the second chief of a band, named Mager, from Leghorn, had succeeded in extorting from the Mayor of Rustignano some guns belonging to the National Guards. The Prefect of Catanzaro has reported that at present no band of insurgents exists there. The papers deny that Menotti Garibaldi had offered to join the troops against the insurgents. On the contrary, the *Gazzetta di Torino* publishes a letter from Naples, stating that the ex-volunteers employed by Menotti Garibaldi at his engineering works at Staletti formed the nucleus of the Catanzaro band. The Naples University has been closed in consequence of disturbances, and fifteen arrests have been made. During the disorder three bombs were thrown, which exploded in the courtyard, and one student fired a revolver. In the neighbourhood of the first little outbreak, Catanzaro, the troops have taken thirty prisoners, including two of the leaders. A number of important documents were found upon them, comprising a list of the names of the insurgents, together with printed forms for commissions, with the formula, "God and the People," "Universal Republican Alliance." An official announcement has been made at Florence that the band of insurgents in the province of Grosseto, having been surrounded by troops, laid down their arms. They were all made prisoners.

## ROME.

Last Saturday the discussion of the infallibility dogma began in the Ecumenical Council, which it is believed will sit

continuously for some days. The Ultramontane party is said to have great confidence and to display much enthusiasm; and, on the other hand, it is said that one hundred of the fathers have agreed in writing to oppose the dogmatic definition.

The Bavarian Minister at Rome has delivered to the Pontifical Government an emphatic protest against the assumptions of the Holy See. The document gives expression to the views of the liberal Catholics in Germany, and joins in the remonstrances of the French Government.

On Monday the Pope presented the prizes to the successful exhibitors in the ecclesiastical exhibition at Rome. His Holiness took the opportunity of declaring the Church's support of art and science. She was, he said, only immovable in rules of virtue, justice, and truth. "She does not create new dogmas, but only affirms what she always believed, and gives this belief fresh light."

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince, Archduke Rodolph, is ill with measles. The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Lieutenant Field Marshal Koller, removing him from his post as Governor of Bohemia, but expressing at the same time an acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered to the State. His Majesty has appointed to succeed him Prince Dittrichstein Mensdorff.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted the bill which raises the quota to be contributed by Hungary towards the common expenditure in consequence of the incorporation of the military frontier district. 219 members voted for and 12 against the bill.

M. Louis Kossuth has addressed a new manifesto to the Hungarians. It is directed against the centralist tendencies of the Andrássy Ministry, and particularly against the projected law relative to the organisation of the departments and free towns laid before the Transleithan Reichstag by the Minister of the Interior.

#### NORTH GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin yesterday week, and was met at the railway station by the King of Prussia and the Crown Prince. The Emperor arrived at Emson Monday.

The North German Parliament has approved the postal treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Confederation. The Parliament has terminated its discussion of the bill on international copyright. The duration of the legal protection of literary works is fixed at thirty years from the death of the author. The Assembly rejected a clause relative to photographic pictures, but invited the Federal power to present a general bill for the protection of works of art and industry. Lastly, the Parliament adopted a measure concerning the right of paupers of one country of the Confederation to receive aid in the other States. On Tuesday the House discussed the proposals which have been brought forward with a view to restrict the issue of lottery loans. Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, out of regard for Bavaria, Baden, Austria, and Russia, expressed himself opposed to giving to the proposed prohibition of these loans a retrospective character. He recommended that the bill on this subject should first be considered in Committee. But the House decided to proceed with the second reading at the full sitting of the House.

Prince Clovis of Hohenlohe, formerly President of the Council in Bavaria, has received from the King of Prussia the order of the Red Eagle, first class. That distinction is reserved for Sovereigns and men of great eminence.

#### DENMARK.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Folkething the Budget came on for discussion. Herr Fredericksen, the leader of the Middle party, stated that if the Ministry intended to continue in office after the close of the present Session his friends would vote in favour of the Government's estimates, but if not they should oppose them. The President of the Council replied that his health would probably only allow him to remain in office till the end of the Session.

#### RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress, before leaving for Ems, visited the National Industrial Exhibition at St. Petersburg, which is described as being "a daedalian gathering of halls, naves, and galleries, all of them lofty, well-ventilated, and overflowed with light coming from windows in the roof and from long lateral glass openings." The exhibition buildings cover an area of 21,000 square yards. At the outset the required area had been estimated at two-thirds that quantity, but the demand for space by intending exhibitors became so numerous that more land was granted to the Imperial Commission.

The other day a statement was made in India that Russian troops were marching upon Khiva, and had demanded from the Khan of Bokhara provisions and a contingent of 5000 men. The official Journal of St. Petersburg declares that this story is a pure invention.

#### AMERICA.

The United States Senate has passed the bill fixing the total strength of the army at 30,000 men.

A Washington telegram announces that on Monday the House of Representatives came to a decision upon the order of business which virtually defeats the Tariff Bill for the Session. A resolution calling for a general amnesty bill has been referred to the Reconstruction Committee, the members of which, however, are known to be hostile to such a measure. The Committee of Ways and Means had agreed to report a bill largely reducing the revenue from internal taxation. General Schenck declares that, though he does not expect the Tariff Bill to pass this Session, he hopes to get it through the House and see it law by March next. The motion to postpone the Tariff Bill was carried by 92 to 77. The Protectionists voted in the minority. The House of Representatives has appropriated 325,000 dols. for the first annual instalment of the sum of \$50,000 dols. due to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Count Corte, the new Italian Minister, was officially received by the President yesterday week.

On Tuesday the Democrats carried the New York State elections by a majority of 50,000—electing the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the majority of the association justices. They also carried the city elections by a majority of 60,000—electing the local judiciary and all the aldermen.

The Cheyenne Indians are on the war-path, and are committing raids along the line of the Kansas and Pacific Railroad.

It is rumoured that the Fenians are assembling near St. Paul, for the purpose of invading the Red River territory.

A terrible conflagration has occurred in the mountain forests of Madison and Sullivan counties, in the State of New York. The loss is estimated at 5,000,000 dols.

The commander of the United States expedition for the survey of the proposed Darien Canal route has reported the same to be impracticable. He has commenced surveying another route, with, it is said, better prospects of success.

#### BRITISH AMERICA.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued yesterday week. The Governor-General, in his speech, referred to the Bank-

ing, Tariff, Providence, Manitoba, and Census Bills as the principal measures of the Session. He congratulated the Parliament on the liberal terms of the Manitoba Bill, and said that the military expedition would gratify all loyally-disposed persons and give confidence to the Red River settlers and the Indian tribes, so that they would feel able to rely upon the imperial protection of the British Government. He also declared that the prompt measures which had been taken had prevented a Fenian invasion.

The first troops for the Red River were to leave on Monday.

The Newfoundland House of Commons was prorogued, on Monday, by Governor Hill, who, in his speech on the occasion, expressed regret that Newfoundland had not accepted the conditions for admission into the Dominion. He reminded the disaffected that the home Government warmly approved of confederation.

#### INDIA.

The Viceroy has vetoed the Cotton Frauds Bill. The Friend of India states that the Government has interfered at Ulwar.

#### AUSTRALIA.

A telegram, with news from Melbourne to April 24, states that the Macpherson Ministry had resigned, and Mr. Macculloch had formed a new Cabinet, all the members of which had been re-elected.

The news from Sydney, to April 22, is that the Government had withdrawn the proposed railway loan.

The Victorian Parliament has carried in the Assembly a bill securing to Lady Darling £1000 a year, and £5000 to be vested in trustees for the education of and ultimate distribution among her several children. With only one dissentient the bill also passed the Upper House, and has received the Governor's assent.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The latest advices from New Zealand, received through the British Indian submarine cable, announce the complete rout of Te Kooti by the friendly natives, who killed nineteen and made 300 prisoners. Unfortunately, the wily chief himself managed to escape. The war, however, is supposed to be at an end.

The Times states that an arrangement has been come to between the Government and the delegates from New Zealand, by which Parliament will be asked to guarantee a loan of £1,000,000, to be raised by the colony for the purpose of employing the friendly Maories in road-making and other public works, and for the promotion of immigration.

#### JAPAN.

According to intelligence from Japan, received by way of San Francisco, and telegraphed to the New York papers, the Japanese Budget for the current year shows a deficit of £2,500,000. The revolt in Prince Chosiu's territory is ended.

The Times of India mentions that during last year in Java 183 men, 52 women, and 38 children were killed by tigers; 158 persons by crocodiles; and 22 by snakes.

A new South American revolution is reported from Rio. Its scene is in the State of Entre Ríos. Urquiza has been assassinated by 300 men led by General Lopez Jordan. The Argentine Government has sent troops against them.

The Cape mail has arrived, and the news generally is of disagreements in reference to the Free States, the Transvaal Republic, and the Basuto territory. The gold-mining has been unsuccessful. The Cape House of Representatives has sent an address to the Queen praying that the troops might not for the present be removed from the colony. There had been a great fire at Capetown.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor has received £25 from her Majesty towards the relief of the poor persons whose houses have been burnt down at Broadclust, near Exeter.

The twenty-fifth anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held, on Monday evening, at St. James's Hall—the Prince of Wales in the chair. Subscriptions to the amount of £700 were announced, including £100 from the Queen, and £100 from the chairman.

The picture of John Bellini representing the death of St. Peter Martyr, which was so much admired at the recent Exhibition of Old Masters, has been presented to the nation by Lady Eastlake. Her Ladyship on a former occasion presented the National Gallery with a picture, by Pisano, of Verona.

A new street, extending from High-street, Whitechapel, at its junction with Leman-street, to the entrance of Commercial-road, was opened, last Saturday, by Sir John Thwaites. The total estimated cost of the work is £243,000. A dinner took place in the evening, at which Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Samuda, Sir W. Tite, and Sir John Thwaites were among the speakers.

The first inspection of volunteers under the new regulations was held, in Hyde Park, last Saturday afternoon. The newly-appointed General of the home district, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, inspected Lord Ranelagh's (South Middlesex) regiment, which turned out ten strong companies. After a long series of manoeuvres, his Serene Highness expressed his satisfaction at the efficiency of the corps.

The opening cruise and dinner of the Ranelagh Yacht Club took place last Saturday. The Vice-Commodore, Mr. Ingram Peck, in the absence of the Commodore, hoisted his flag on board the Crisis, which, with the Ethel, Lulu, and Banshee, took down members and their friends to Gravesend, where they partook of a whitebait dinner at the New Falcon Hotel—the Vice-Commodore occupying the chair.

Mrs. Gladstone has been attending a large "mothers' meeting" in the poor district of Millwall. The wife of the Premier presided at one of the tables, and after tea addressed the women, assuring them of the deep sympathy which had been felt in high quarters with the poverty and suffering that had long prevailed in the neighbourhood. They were also addressed by Lady Robartes, the Rev. E. Hewlett, of Manchester; and the Rev. J. Hewlett, Incumbent of the district.

The Railway Benevolent Institution held its annual feast, on Tuesday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Colville took the chair. The Queen headed the subscription list on the occasion with a donation of 100 gs., and the amount subscribed at the table reached over £1000.—Amongst the other gatherings of Tuesday were those of the National Sunday League, the Turkish Mission Aid Society, and the General Domestic Servants' and the Coachbuilders' Benevolent Institutions.

Lord Halifax presided, on Tuesday, over a meeting in connection with the forthcoming series of annual international exhibitions, explaining that the branches of industry selected for next year's display were pottery, woollen and worsted fabrics, and educational works and appliances. The object of the gathering was to invite co-operation, and to confer upon the best methods of appointing the judges. The regulations suggested by the Commissioners were unanimously approved.

In the first week of May there were 140,515 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, in the proportion of 34,380 indoor paupers, and 106,135 outdoor. This, though an increase of 4029 upon the numbers in the corresponding period of last year, was 40,500 less than the figures on the pauper-roll at the end of February last.

The colours which belonged to the 1st Middlesex (or St. George's, Hanover-square) Volunteers, which was raised by the Earl of Chesterfield towards the end of the last century, have been discovered in the lumber-room of Chesterfield House, and have been handed over to the St. George's Rifle Volunteers. It is the intention of Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P., who raised and has commanded the existing battalion of St. George's parish, to have the colours formally presented in the course of the summer.

The annual meeting of the London Missionary Society was held, on Thursday week, in Exeter Hall. The report stated that the society's income for the past year was £104,670 and its expenditure £102,892. In speaking of the Madagascar mission, the directors expressed a strong objection to the appointment of a Bishop of the Church of England to that island. The committee of the Church Missionary Society, the report stated, agreed with them in these objections, and the board had pressed the objections firmly upon the standing committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who furnish the chief support of the scheme, but had done so in vain.

The anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held, on Tuesday, in Finsbury Chapel—Mr. Pease, M.P., in the chair. Mr. H. Richard, M.P., furnished some interesting incidents of his mission to the leading capitals of Europe, and joined with the chairman in an expression of opinion that the signs of the times were favourable to the cause of peace. One of the resolutions expressed satisfaction at the motions for an international disarmament which had lately been made in several European Legislatures, and looked forward with hope to the time when the same subject would be brought under discussion in the British Parliament.

Sir J. D. Elphinstone was present at the anniversary festival of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, which was celebrated on Tuesday evening, and made a strong and special appeal on behalf of the society, stating that when the present building was designed instructions were given to provide such accommodation as might ultimately be required for 300 children—200 boys and 100 girls. Up to the present time, however, only 220 children could be provided for; but on the previous day a new wing of the institution had been commenced, which would afford accommodation for the additional eighty. The chairman's appeal for help produced £800.

On Wednesday the anniversary festival of King's College Hospital was held in Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge, president of the institution, in the chair. Subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £3000.—The anniversary festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital was celebrated on the same day at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, under the chairmanship of Lord George Hamilton, M.P. A list of subscriptions was afterwards read by Mr. Croxton, the secretary, amounting in all to about £3700.—Amongst the other annual gatherings of Wednesday were those of the Aborigines Protection Society and the Seaside Convalescent Hospital.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Palestine Exploration Fund was held, on Monday, at the Royal Institution—under the presidency of the Archbishop of York. Speaking of the discovery of the Moabite stone, his Grace said that the offer to purchase it had had an unfortunate result, because the people who had possession of it began to understand that they had something which was valuable, and in their ignorance broke it into fifty pieces, thinking that they would thereby make more money by it. The pieces, however, had been gathered together. Captain Warren gave a detailed account of his explorations; and Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. G. Grove, and other gentlemen also spoke.

The seventh annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund took place, at Willis's Rooms, last Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., who, in proposing the toast of the evening, dwelt upon the improvement that had taken place in the tone of the English press during the last five-and-twenty years, and said that anyone who ventured to compare it with the press of other countries might do so with pride and satisfaction at the influence it exercised in defence of law and order and in the maintenance of public morals. Among the other speakers were Lord Houghton, Dr. W. H. Russell, General Sir W. Codrington, Mr. E. J. Reed, Mr. George Godwin, Mr. Anthony Trollope, and Mr. Newdegate, M.P.

An influential meeting of the East India Association was held, yesterday week, at the Society of Arts Room, to hear an address from Miss Carpenter on her work in connection with female education in India. The chairman, Mr. Wren Hoskyns, M.P., introduced her. She spoke of her three journeys to India, and bore testimony to native intellect and training. Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen thanked Miss Carpenter for her efforts and said she had earned the gratitude of all classes in India. Bombay was ahead of the other Presidencies. He said female education was much wanted, and he besought English ladies to send out teachers. Miss Carpenter received the thanks of the meeting.

Earl De Grey and Ripon was, on Saturday last, installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, at Freemasons' Hall. About 1200 Masons were present, among them the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Zetland, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Dalhousie, Earl Percy, the Earl of Limerick, Lord Leigh, Lord De Tabley, Sir W. W. Wynn, M.P., and Sir Albert Woods. Lord Zetland, the retiring Grand Master, inducted his successor into the chair of office, and Lord De Grey then informed the lodge that he had appointed the Earl of Carnarvon Deputy Grand Master. A testimonial was presented to Lord Zetland, consisting of £2750 and an inkstand with an inscription recognising the many years' services of the noble Lord as Grand Master. The money is to be invested, for the benefit of the Masonic charities, in the name of his Lordship. The proceedings closed with a dinner, at which Lord Zetland presided.

A bazaar for the benefit of the building fund of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, was opened, on Monday, in the large room of the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Princess Louisa had accepted the invitation of the committee to open the bazaar, and her Royal Highness arrived shortly after twelve o'clock, accompanied by Lady Churchill. She was received by representatives of the committee, and, after visiting the stalls, took up a position at the head of the room, where Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., read an address, in which, while welcoming the Princess, opportunity was taken for ably setting forth the claims of the hospital upon the charity of the public. The stalls, which were bountifully supplied, were presided over by Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, Mrs. Alsop, Mrs. A. Tylor, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Barclay, Miss Paget, Mrs. Howard, and other ladies. Among the contributors were their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Prussia and Princess Christian.

## THE DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.



BIVOUAC OF TROOPS IN THE GARDENS AND COURTYARD OF THE LUXEMBOURG.



BARRICADE IN THE FAUBOURG DU TEMPLE.



SKETCHES FROM IRELAND : A FUNERAL IN CONNEMARA.  
SEE PAGE 529.

## BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at 5, Seamer-place, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard (late Captain 8th Hussars), of a son.

On the 2nd ult., at Wheathfield, Mowbray, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Charles Stoughton Collison, Esq., of a son.

On Jan. 13, at Ohinitahi, Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand, the wife of Thomas Henry Potts, M.H.R., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Ashfield House, Marquess-road, Canonbury, N., the wife of Walter Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Sherborne House, Lincoln, the wife of Richard Rudgard, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church of St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. John George, M.A., Vicar of Deeping St. James, the Rev. W. H. Cooper, of the Manor House, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire, to Mary, third daughter of the late Gerrard John de Witte, Esq.

On Feb. 17 last, at St. John's Church, Invercargill, New Zealand, by the Rev. W. P. Tanner, Edmund Gillow, Esq., J.P., of Westwood, Riverston, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. B. Kingswell, Esq.

## DEATHS.

On March 29, at Waltair, Madras Presidency, Christina Lisette, infant daughter of Major Daunt, Madras Staff Corps.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, Ashfield, Pendleton, Manchester, Richard Withington, Esq., aged 58. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 16th inst., at the house of Frimarts, Glenapp, Ayrshire, Hew Fergusson Kennedy, of Bennane, aged 68 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 14th inst., at Selly Oak, near Birmingham, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. B. H. Downing, of New York, and daughter of the late David Dunderdale, Esq., Dunford House, Methley, in the county of York, in the 71st year of her age.

On the 9th inst., at 184, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, Manuel Angelus William Smith, only son of William and Victoria Smith, of 20, Hyde Park-terrace, London, and Newlands, Sydenham.

On the 18th inst., at his residence, Warren Corner House, near Fa'ham, Surrey, John William Parker, Esq., late of 445, West Strand, published in his 79th year.

Lost at sea, in the Royal mail steam-ship City of Boston, on returning home from Halifax, Nova Scotia, after five years' foreign service, Henry Horace Baker, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, third and dearly-loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baker, of 108, Gower-street, London, aged 28. Also his wife, Rebecca (Becky), daughter of James Taylor, Esq., of Summer Hill, Mayfield, Sussex. Together with their children, Frederick Horace, aged 5; and Florence Hamilton, aged 3; and their faithful nurse, Isabella Oliver.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23.

SUNDAY, May 22.—Rogation Sunday. Moon's last quarter, 6.9 p.m. Divine service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. E. Hayes Plumtree, M.A., Rector of Pluckley, Kent; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon H. P. Liddon; special evening service, 7 p.m., Dr. H. Mackenzie, Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham. Westminster Abbey, special evening service, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A., minister of St. James's Chapel, York-street. Chapels Royal, Whitehall, morning, the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A.; afternoon, the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, M.A.; St. James's, morning, the Hon. and Rev. R. Cavendish Boyle, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen.

MONDAY, 23.—International Botanical Congress opened at South Kensington, 1866. Cambridge Easter Term divides at midnight. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany); Victoria Institute, anniversary, 4 p.m.; Royal Geographical Society (at Royal Institution), anniversary, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Meetings: Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.; Ethnological Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 3 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Seeley on Present English History.)

WEDNESDAY, 25.—Princess Helena born, 1846. The Monarch, our first turret-ship, launched, 1868. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.; Geological Society, 8 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m.; Society of Arts, 3 p.m. (Mr. L. Willis on the Organ for the Albert Hall.)

THURSDAY, 26.—Ascension Day, Holy Thursday. Trinity Term begins. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.; Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Palaeontology); Inventors' Institute, 7.30 p.m.; Society of Antiquaries and Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Electricity.)

FRIDAY, 27.—George V., King of Hanover, born, 1819. Meetings: Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Principal Dawson on the Primitive Vegetation of the Earth, 9 p.m.); Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. F. De Chaumont on Military Hygiene.)

SATURDAY, 28.—Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Grant on Comets.) Her Majesty's birthday to be kept this day

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
7	17	7	49	8	24	9
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7	49	8	24	9	0	9
26	10	42	11	12	11	40
—	—	—	—	—	0	6
0	30	0	59	0	59	0
9	9	9	9	9	9	9

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temp. of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.
May 11	Inches.	°	°	0.10	°	°	In.
12	29.491	49.4	45.8	.88	10	35.8	60.0
13	29.488	53.5	42.5	.68	8	47.5	60.3
14	29.625	53.2	48.0	.81	7	49.5	60.5
15	29.899	54.7	45.2	.72	6	48.3	63.6
16	29.888	53.7	46.6	.78	6	48.8	63.5
17	30.207	53.4	42.2	.68	6	42.2	63.5

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected . . . . . 26.13 29.48 29.66 29.85 29.98 29.84 30.14  
Temperature of Air . . . . . 58.50 58.50 59.40 57.10 57.92 58.92 58.42  
Temperature of Evaporation . . . . . 50.50 50.50 53.30 51.90 52.40 53.30 50.50  
Direction of Wind . . . . . SSE. S. SSW. SW. S. SSW. SSW. SW. S. SSW. S. SSW. SW. S. SSW.

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and comprehensive, and has the great advantage that where it is not wanted, as in the case of thousands of homes where husband and wife are the "one flesh" which marriage should make them, it will be inoperative; whereas it will come into play where an unhappy wife needs protection for herself and her children. We sincerely hope that no sentimentalisms will be allowed to work harshly, as sentimentalisms usually do in the end; and that, in neither House will considerations, based on the theory that all the husbands among the inferior orders are "manly and stalwart bread-winners," prevent legislators from behaving like men of the world.

The measure chiefly affects the wives of members of the artisan class, though its beneficial operation will not be confined to these. There are numerous governesses and teachers of various accomplishments who are at present the bond-slaves of reprobate husbands, and as much bound to yield up to them the scanty gain of daily labour as was a serf, under the old system in Russia, to pay over to his lord the wages of toil. For the thousands of girls of the middle class who bring nothing into their husbands' houses but bridal presents and affectionate resolutions to be helps and friends, the measure is not designed, and we are glad to believe that but a small portion of them need any kind of protection but that which they receive from the men of their choice. For the wealthy sort, who are taken care of under marriage settlements, there is no need of other assistance. But, of the three quarters of a million of women who take wages, there are unhappily thousands by whom a measure like Mr. Gurney's will be a boon that will be received with the deepest gratitude. Let us repeat our hope that no prognostications like those of Mr. Raikes will terrify Commons or Lords from conceding a legislation which is anxiously looked for at their hands.

But what shall be said of the other Parliamentary act, the retraction of the decision which was received with so much shouting? Mr. Bouverie led the onslaught on the Woman's Vote Bill, and condemned it in his usual uncompromising and vigorous way. Not only this. Mr. Gladstone himself spoke against the bill, and followed the member for Kilmarnock into the hostile lobby. The House of Commons (average age of the members fifty, as has been said) decided that the time has not yet come for giving woman the right to vote at an election. It is made clear, moreover, that the objections which were urged to a woman's mingling in a coarse election crowd, and giving her vote amid the jeers of a row of half-drunked rowdies, had nothing to do with the Premier's convictions, for the bill which we described last week will remove all the deformities which disgrace our contests, and a vote will be given in silence and in secrecy. Mr. Gladstone does not believe that the franchise should be extended to females. Vain, therefore, will be the renewed agitation with which we are threatened; vain the promised proof, to be given by the signatures of thousands of women, that the suffrage is coveted by them. The attempt to obtain the means of influencing the governing sex otherwise than as nature already suggests will be baffled. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone, who has been looking into satiric literature of late, will quote Churchill:—

Woman, with more than common grace, formed here,  
With the persuasive language of a tear  
To melt the rugged temper of our isle,  
Or win us to her purpose with a smile,

will probably be recommended to confine herself to those methods of obtaining what she desires, methods which the experience of mankind is thought to have found by no means unsuccessful. If she can interest herself enough in any political measure as to think it worth her while to smile for it, or to cry over it, we may fairly predict that its success or failure will be the result of her gentle exertions. It may be urged that the vote has hitherto been sought for a class of women not usually ready with smile or tear, but rather of the resolved and argumentative kind. Even in a house of middle-aged and elderly gentlemen, the respectable and valuable attribute with which the vote-seekers are credited will fail, we imagine, to excite much sympathy. It is absurd to say that a thing can never happen—as Shelley says, "Nought can endure but Mutability"; but we cannot help thinking that the refusal of the Commons to go into Committee on Mr. Jacob Bright's bill betokens a considerable lapse of time before Parliament shall summon women to rush to the poll and pronounce upon the political questions of the day. That interval will not be shortened by any efforts on the part of the real "Women of England" to obtain that which in private life they reject with as much contempt as is consistent with good nature.

The election of Coroner of the Newbury division of Berkshire took place on Thursday week. The candidates were Mr. Cowper, son-in-law of the late Coroner, who had acted as deputy for many years, and Mr. Cockburn Pinniger, both solicitors of Newbury. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Pinniger, 242; Cowper, 215.

The thirteenth report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery was published on Thursday morning. The portraits presented or bequeathed last year were the following:—John Wilkes (Earlom), Lord Chancellor Cranworth (George Richmond), Douglas Jerrold (D. Macnee), Alexander Pope (Wm. Hoare), Marshal Lord Beresford (Rothwell). Fourteen purchases have been made. There were 24,416 visitors to the gallery last year. The trustees are taking measures to have the great picture of the House of Commons at the opening of the first reformed Parliament in January, 1833, painted by Sir George Hayter, hung in a large vacant compartment near the entrance of the gallery, and to provide also accompanying tablets, with an enumeration of the names.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen gave audiences to the Earl of Clarendon, the Hon. H. A. Bruce, and Viscount Sydney, yesterday week, at Windsor Castle. The Marquis of Ailes delivered to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late father. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, then held a private investiture of the Order of the Thistle, investing the Earl of Minto with the insignia of a Knight of the order. The Bishops of Chichester and St. Asaph afterwards did homage to the Queen upon their appointment. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Minister in China, had an audience of her Majesty on his return from China. Mr. Bonar, Minister in Switzerland, was afterwards presented, on his appointment as Minister. Princess Louisa came to London. In the evening her Royal Highness was present at a ball given by M. and Madame van de Weyer, at their residence in Arlington-street.

On Saturday last Princess Louisa, accompanied by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, opened the new hall of the Inner Temple, and was present at a déjeuner given by the Benchers in the new hall. Prince Christian was, upon the same occasion, elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace, and later in the day proceeded to Windsor. Lord and Lady Muncaster and the Bishop of Peterborough arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated.

On Monday the King of the Belgians visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. His Majesty afterwards visited Prince Christian at Frogmore, and then returned to London. Princess Louisa came to London, and opened the bazaar at the Cannon-street Hotel in aid of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children. Her Royal Highness afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and returned to the castle in the evening.

On Tuesday the Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon. Mrs. Lloyd (widow of the late Mr. E. Lloyd, who was murdered in Greece) had the honour of an audience with her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Sir James Clark at Bagshot Park. Princess Louisa came to London.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, and Viscount Sydney. Mr. Justice Lawson was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Helps was clerk of the Council. Earl De Grey and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had audiences of her Majesty. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. William Brown, C.B. (late Accountant-General, War Department). The Russian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnow had audiences of her Majesty. Princess Louisa returned to the castle from Buckingham Palace.

Prince Christian, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Gosford, Lord and Lady Muncaster, Lieutenant-General Sir William Mansfield, Major-General Sir J. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley have dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has taken her customary drives. Prince Leopold drives daily.

By command of the Queen a state ball was given on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 1800 was invited. The King of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louisa, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Teck were present at the ball. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of green satin, with bouillons of tulle, and a tunic of Irish lace, looped with bouquets of stephanotis; ornaments—a stomacher and a corsage of diamonds, and necklace and bracelets of pearls and diamonds. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds; orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish order. Princess Louisa wore a dress of rich lace and tulle, ornamented with garlands of various coloured roses. Head-dress—roses and diamonds; ornaments—diamonds; orders—Victoria and Albert, the Order of St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Earl of Morley and the Hon. Algernon W. F. Greville have succeeded the Earl of Camperdown and Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Prince Christian dined with the Benchers of the Inner Temple on Wednesday.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich in the Belgian mail steam-packet Marie Henriette, on Sunday, from the Continent. Before leaving Woolwich his Majesty inspected Captain Moncrieff's new gun-carriage, and examined the hydro-pneumatic system of raising the gun, which it is proposed to substitute for the counterpoise. The King afterwards proceeded to London. His Majesty is staying at Claridge's Hotel. The King held a diplomatic reception on Wednesday at the hotel. His Majesty has received and paid numerous visits during his sojourn in London.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

The Prince presided at a meeting, held at Marlborough House on Thursday week, of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

Yesterday week the Prince and Princess had a dinner-party. The Duke of Cambridge and Lord and Lady Muncaster were among the guests.

On Saturday their Royal Highnesses went to the morning performance at Drury-Lane Theatre in aid of the Royal Dramatic College. Princess Louisa visited the Prince and Princess. The Prince attended the installation of Earl De Grey as Grand Master of English Freemasons. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Italian Opera, Drury-lane.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Bishop of London, the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Randolph, and the Rev. T. Helmore officiated.

On Monday the King of the Belgians and Princess Louise visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince afterwards visited the King at Claridge's Hotel. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund at St. James's Hall. The Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

On Tuesday the Prince visited Mr. Boehm's studio, at the Avenue-road, Fulham.

On Wednesday the King of the Belgians partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and afterwards drove with the Princess. The Prince dined with the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

Their Royal Highnesses drive out daily.

Sir William R. Mansfield, late Commander-in-Chief in India, has been gazetted a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

#### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

I suppose that Mr. Carlyle must like the present Lord Mayor. It is evident that his Lordship reveres the Silences, except when they can be broken to a good end. Civic echoes awaken to lofty thought but seldom: chiefly when the banquet is done, and the words of some true poet happen to be among the songs for "the singing-men and singing-women." But "our Devonshire Mayor" has, in familiar phrase, yet with good set purpose, enunciated a new code for the orator. Let us detest the formality of not uttering half our thoughts for fear of giving offence. Let us elicit truth in the smallest number of words. Let not members of a fine old Corporation descend to the love of chatter. Even the sedulous discharge of public duties will not cover the whole of some folk's talking sins. People outside hold chatters in derision. Here be truths, on account. At whom these shafts were especially launched I, though not an outsider, but a citizen, ay, and a goldsmith, presume not to guess. Doubtless they had an aim. But the purpose of the moment is transitory and unimportant. The lesson will abide when we have ceased from trouble. "Letters of gold" is a somewhat obsolete recommendation: how if these bold Devonshire words could be graven upon the parcel-gilt goblets and the sacred plates?

"Too much whisker to be strictly honest" was murmured by a judge, concerning a witness, within the memory of some of us. Then the prejudice against whiskers went away; but woe and want of credit to him who (as "A truant contributor" wrote)

wore a moustache,  
And smoked a cigar in the morning.

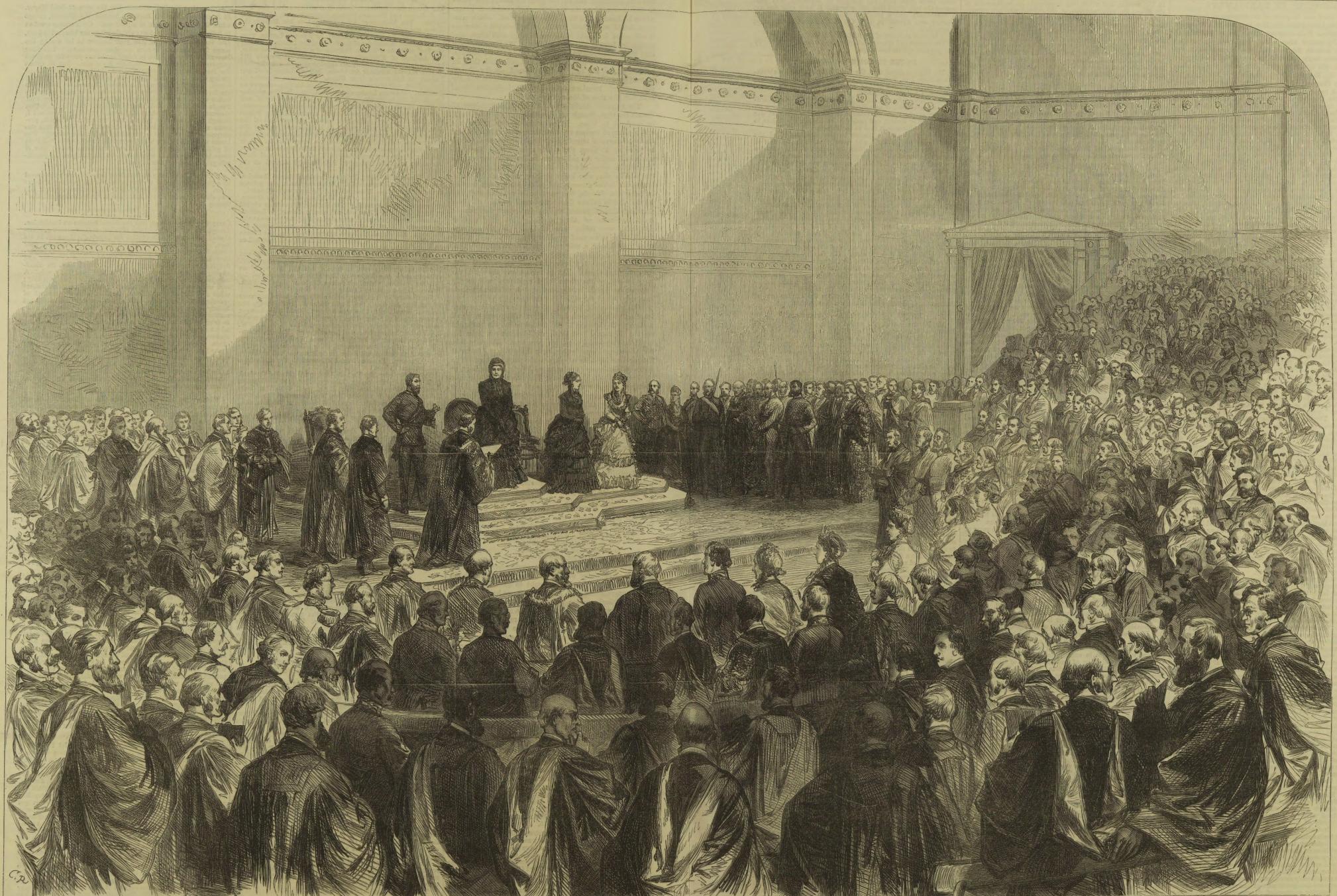
Came the Crimean age, and the Beard became an institution. Except the actor who plays Hamlet, and, upraising close-shaven chin, asks "who plucks his beard off, throws it in his face," who that can manage a fall of throat-protecting hair (even if forced by a formula to grow heavily—as some advertiser has it) doth not wear it despising shaving-water and defying the frosty morning? Yet the beard hath its disadvantages. It makes everybody look like everybody else. A member of Parliament has, I read, been hinting at this fact; and with cause, for he has been perpetually taken for some other member of Parliament, credited with or accused of speeches which he did not deliver; nay, handed to Hansard and history as one who came into conflict with authority in the matter of a teller-ship. No doubt about it, a handsome beard in friendly alliance with a large moustache is a mask, and one which cannot be taken off at a moment's notice. "You have spoken, mask" (the old saying), is all that is safe in hosts of cases. I appeal to the candid whether they do not every day shake hands cordially with bearded acquaintance, and at night utterly deny that they have seen the person so greeted. The fate must be accepted, for we can have no more shaving. The razor has followed the tinder-box into oblivion. Even members of Parliament must take their chance, as if they were no better than ordinary men.

This quarrel between architects and employers. I do not see that it is absolutely set at rest by any argument which has yet been advanced. It is urged that an architect sells to his employer not only the skill that plans the house and the labour that watches over its erection, but all the means whereby the house has been conceived and executed. The somewhat ignoble reason is that otherwise the houseowner cannot find out the courses of drains and chimneys. Highly practical, of course. But such arguments may be expected in days when the architect is not regarded as an artist, but only as a somewhat more expensive builder. Sundry Philistines, indeed, think "the builder's clever clerk quite as good as any architect, and don't understand Mr. Architrave giving himself airs." Most new houses, especially semi-detached villas, show how completely we can dispense with art. Useless to protest, it is under the dictation of the spirit of the age that the architect is not treated like an artist, and is ordered to send home his plans, just as the shoemaker is ordered to send home the last he has cut for you. If you have the last, and wish to employ another shoemaker, you can get it pared down or padded up without going back to the old shop. Why should an architect be more courteously treated than a shoemaker? The British architects seem to see a reason; but had better bow to the Philistines, and ask "Any orders this morning?"

From Architecture to Freemasonry the transition is natural. The new Grand Master, Earl De Grey, has been installed (in the place of the Earl of Zetland) with the utmost magnificence, and the Prince of Wales, Past Master, attended the ceremony and the feast. This recognition of the Order by the Heir Apparent is a great gain to English Masonry, for reasons which are obvious. But it will not be all-sufficient. Now, it is very easy to laugh at the Masons—and at the Pyramids which they built—and it is a pity that anybody, in these dull days, should not laugh whenever he finds, or thinks he finds, occasion. The Olympians were always laughing, except when they descended to make fools of themselves in the world. But the Craft does a great deal of good. I do not mean only in the way of splendid and well-ordered charity, but in the way of promoting a social intercourse which would, however, be quite as valuable were certain antiquated but not venerable absurdities done away. Somebody described Masonry as "an invention for making fools pompous." The epigram was—what most epigrams are. But the institution certainly does afford to that class most remarkable opportunities for pomposity, and for this reason it is not so much in favour with the wise as it deserves to be. Suppose, with a new Master and princely countenance, it should revise its ceremonial?

It is rather a good thing for a lay Lord to let the Bishop of Winchester alone unless the former is quite sure he has a good case, and altogether a good thing when he has a bad one. The excellent nobleman who demanded somewhat more haste in dealing with the Lectionary might have rested upon the plain statement that he wished for speed—though I, for one, am humbly unable to see that there is much to complain of; but when he went back to precedent, and cited the rapidity with which the Commission under Archbishop Tillotson got through its work, he was unlucky. Dr. Wilberforce, who knows all about Tillotson, of whom some noble Lords may know something, gently replied that the haste with which that Commission acted defeated its object—the report was never accepted, and nothing came of it. Now, this answer was not only complete in a Parliamentary sense, but complete for those who are not always satisfied with what satisfies Parliament.

I know not whether many readers, not Catholics, are watching the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council. These have been protracted, and have apparently related to matters not of ecumenical interest, and it is possible that they may not be regularly studied. But it should now be noted that the grand object of the Council is being approached, and the great dogma of infallibility is being discussed. We are as yet without detail of the battle, but we hear the cannonading.



THE QUEEN OPENING THE NEW BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

SEE PAGE 523

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

No greater proof can be given of the devotion of Parliament this Session to Ireland than the fact that the greater part of one ecclesiastical Wednesday was given up to a Hibernian measure. No matter what it was, the discussion sounded exactly like that on the Land Bill; the chorus of voices and the sentiments being identical to anyone not listening too curiously to the speechification. For there was the deep baritone of Mr. Ball, the robust tenor of Mr. Dowse, the flat notes of Mr. Chichester Fortescue, the soft alto of Mr. Bruen, and the Irish bagpipe-chirping of Mr. Downing; and last, but not least, the tremendous diapason of Mr. Delahunt. And here it may be as well to say that the discussion on the Land Bill itself having been mainly confined to this very chorus, and Mr. Gladstone having nearly abdicated his function of Corypheus, the measure has advanced rapidly, and nothing remains to block it in Committee except Sir John Gray's clause, which is a new bill in itself, demanding perpetuity of tenure; and so in the course of next week it will be out of the Commons. There has been at least one episode which was notable. It was in this wise. One of the members for Mid-Surrey is the son of a nobleman who is an Irish landowner, and he has often struck into the debates with craftily devised amendments from a landlord point of view. Now Mr. Brodrick is a gentleman who on his début in the present Parliament made rather an impression; and ever since he has assumed, if the phrase may be excused, a perky manner, and evinces a confidence in his capability to influence discussions which is sometimes carried to a point which apparently irritates Liberal Irish members. At any rate, one night Mr. Downing in a rage blurted out that Mr. Brodrick's father was an exemplar of the worst absentee-landlordism. No doubt this was remembered; and lately Mr. Brodrick took occasion, when the fitness of the courts which are to deal with tenant-right questions were under consideration, to make a bitter attack on the Chairmen of the Civil Bill Courts, who are to be the Judges; and, besides, said in the most bitter tones that the attorneys practising in those courts were no better than they should be, and were the "curse of Ireland." Now it happens that Mr. Downing is a practitioner in those very courts, so that, one way or other, "fire-eyed fury" was let loose, and there was a scene, in which Mr. Brodrick preserved an obstinate calmness, setting his face even against a reprimand from Mr. Gladstone akin to that which a head master would have pronounced over a recalcitrant big schoolboy, and the matter ended without a word of retraction.

Surprises are rare in the House of Commons, but to all appearance there was a complete surprise to the supporters of the Women's Disabilities Bill. Everyone remembers how the second reading was carried by a large majority, principally because Mr. Bruce half intimated that the Government, when it made up its mind, might be in its favour. It was, therefore, taken for granted that Mr. Bouverie's attempt to stop it on the threshold of Committee, would fail; and so, when the bill was called on late one night, those who may be called the "Ladies' men" were radiant, and cheered and chuckled by anticipation. They jeered and sneered at Mr. Bouverie when he was delivering his sledge-hammer arguments against the measure, and seemed not the least inclined to adopt the perfunctory course of replying to him. So there was little to interfere with the early appearance of Mr. Gladstone, who was received with sympathetic delight by women-enfranchisers. He played them for awhile, "fooled them to the top of their bent," and then, suddenly turning upon them, crushed them out of Parliamentary existence, for this time, at any rate. Never was reaction so complete. Every one of the real supporters of the bill were quite chagrined, and the movable column of Government voters, who supposed that they were to give their voices as before, now felt that it was their fealty to go into the lobby opposite, or to go away. No one has ever seen Mr. Jacob Bright smile; it is even supposed that when an infant he never relaxed his countenance so far as "risu cognoscere matrem;" but now, until Mr. Gladstone had pronounced, he sat with an expression of calm satisfaction on his features. It was not unlikely that he found the influence of reaction upon him when he came to reply; but he bore himself well, and spoke, though in a subdued tone, with easy confidence, though he well knew that his bill would be cast out by a large majority.

It is not often now that the House of Commons has the special gratification of a debate on a personal question; but when one occurred lately there was evidence that the taste for this kind of man-hunt is as keen as ever. Everything betokened a readiness to listen to, and in a certain sense to assist at, the impeachment of Mr. Ayrton by Mr. Cowper-Temple for dismissing Mr. Barry from the post of Architect to the Houses of Parliament. It happens that Mr. Cowper-Temple, in his manner of speaking, suggests recollections of Lord Palmerston's rhetoric considerably diluted; and now he, though extremely quiet, did manage to infuse some sarcasm into his speech, and this, it was evidently hoped, would tend to bring out Mr. Ayrton's special bitterness of tongue in a special degree, and he was, as it were, forced to speak second in the debate. There was never a greater disappointment; for though there was an under-current of contemptuous irony in the speech, Mr. Ayrton was calm enough and measured enough, and, what was better for him and worse for his opponents, felicitously argumentative, and, to anyone judicially listening, fully upset the case made against him, so that there was scarcely any necessity for the loyal backing of him by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone to secure the triumph which he obtained.

Taking up a few unconnected scraps, it may be said that there has been another development of the illusion of Mr. Bruce that all is well in the administration of the Home Office. Nothing could be more amusing than the optimism with which he treated the subject of burglaries in the dainty districts of the West-End, and how he attributed the impunity with which even circumstantially-proved burglars escaped punishment to the difficulty of creating full-grown detectives, and how much he promised when a now infant force of these officials attains its majority. Then, too, his imperturbability on the subject of the perfection of cab regulations, and the prospect of an avatar of superb vehicles which will follow the annual inspection, fixed, with curious perversity, for the Derby Day, when two thirds of the hansom will be at Epsom, was imitable. Indeed, his official optimism is only equal to the politico-economic optimism of Sir Thomas Bazley, who always seems to be declaring that, having landed estates in three counties, and Heaven knows how much personality, everything in the country wears to him an air of prosperity; while, having himself retired from commercial pursuits, he fancies that everything must be going well with trade.

There is occasionally some cross-purpose arising out of the fact that there are two gentlemen of the name of Torrens in the House; but the greatest of all complications happened last Tuesday. For Mr. McCullagh Torrens, of Finsbury, had a motion on emigration, which was in substance identical with one which Mr. Robert Torrens, of Cambridge, brought in earlier

in the Session, and which was negatived; so, by the rules of the House, the reintroduction of the subject was not permissible this Session. Thus Torrens upon Torrens was unparliamentary, just as agent upon or is bad heraldry. Those constituencies who think that the delegates whom they send to Parliament best discharge their duty by making a House and keeping a House during the full legitimate time of sitting every day will, perhaps, be gratified to learn that it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the first "count out" of the Session was achieved this week, the body on which the experiment was made being Mr. Fawcett.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

The Earl of Morley, in reply to a question, stated that Government were considering the question of providing for the better regulation of hawkers and pedlars, in the event of Mr. Lowe's proposals with reference to that class being adopted by Parliament.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage Transfer Bill and the War Office Bill were read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Colonel Sykes brought up a case of indignity alleged to have been offered to English and American Consuls by a Chinese Viceroy in relegating those functionaries to a side door, while the French Consul was admitted by the front. Mr. Otway made light of the affair, suggesting that the statements of Chinese papers on matters of this kind were not to be depended on; but stating at the same time that, if it were certified that an indignity had really been offered, it would be the duty of the Foreign Office to make inquiry.

Dr. Brewer complained of the unsatisfactory working of the regulations for securing relief to the homeless poor, and moved that vagrants applying for shelter and food should be put under the protection and management of the police. In the course of a discussion which followed, Mr. Goschen, on the part of the Poor-Law Board, admitted that the present system was liable to great abuse, but contended that it was impossible to put down vagrancy by means of the casual ward so long as it was encouraged by indiscriminate charity. He inclined to the opinion that it would be better to give a more stringent power of detention than to transfer the management to the police. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. Cowper introduced the case of Mr. Barry, and moved to the effect that the abrupt discontinuance of that gentleman's services as architect to the Houses of Parliament was uncalled for and of doubtful expediency. Mr. Ayrton defended the step which had been taken on grounds of economy, informing the House that Mr. Barry had raised obstacles to reforms and changes which Government had directed to be carried out. After some further discussion, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone defended the course taken by Government, while Mr. Hardy characterised their treatment of Mr. Barry as harsh and arbitrary, a division was taken, when the motion was negatived by 152 votes to 43.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord Stratheden introduced a bill to render education compulsory, and to provide support for it from the rates. The bill was read the first time, but Lord Granville suggested that it would be undesirable to proceed with it further until Mr. Forster's bill had been disposed of.

The Bishop of Winchester stated that the third and final report of the Ritual Commission would shortly be presented.

Lord Salisbury introduced a bill to relieve churchwardens from the obligation of paying certain charges formerly levied out of church rates.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the second reading of the University Tests Bill would be taken as the first order of the day on Monday next, and that the Government hoped to be able to make progress with the Education Bill early in June.

A new writ was ordered for East Suffolk, in the room of Mr. Henniker-Major, now Lord Hartismere.

The Committee on the Irish Land Bill then proceeded with the third part of the bill—the advances to be made by and the powers of the Board. The important clause (41), which regulates the advances to tenants for purchase of holdings, was for some time under discussion, and it was amended with the assent of the Government; so that the amount to be advanced is not to exceed two thirds of the price of the holding, and the repayment to be by an annuity of £5 for every £100 advanced, lasting thirty-five years. On the question that the clause stand part of the bill, Sir G. Jenkinson insisted on marking his disapproval of its principle by pressing a division, but it was carried by 114 to 27. The remaining clauses of the bill were disposed of in a very thin House without much opposition, and just before half-past ten o'clock the last clause (68) was ordered to stand part of the bill. The new clauses were then brought up, and the first of these was a clause in substitution for clause 2, which provides for the equalisation of customs outside of Ulster, and it was agreed to without observation. Mr. C. Fortescue also brought up a clause providing that where a tenant has received permission to obtain satisfaction from an incoming tenant, he shall not be entitled to compensation under section 3; but a short discussion convinced him that it was unnecessary, and he did not press it. Mr. Kavanagh proposed a scheme to deprive yearly tenants assigning their interests without the consent of landlords of the right to transmit a claim for compensation; but, on a division, it was negatived by 192 to 120. Mr. Bagwell moved a clause conferring on every tenant the right to a lease for twenty-one years, renewable for ever; but it met with no support, and was summarily negatived. At this point the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and the next sitting of the Committee was fixed for Thursday.

On the second reading of the Army Enlistment Bill a short debate arose, Colonel Barttelot objecting to the new term of service as being too short, while Sir H. Verney thought the shortening of the term the readiest mode of attracting a better class of men into the Army. Lord Garlies and Major Walker also made some observations, and Mr. Cardwell briefly replied, promising to deal with all objections in Committee, and ultimately the bill was read the second time.

The Gas and Water Facilities Bill was passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The second reading of the Sequestration Bill was moved by the Bishop of Winchester. The measure enables the Archbishop and Bishops to require the forfeiture of a benefice in cases where the Incumbent, being bankrupt, does not obtain his certificate, and does away with the power of sequestering a living for the payment of creditors. Objection was taken to the bill by Lord Cairns, on the ground that it made no provision for the payment of the debts of beneficed clerks, and destroyed the only means by which in most cases it was possible to pay them. In the course of the debate which followed, in which the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Cleveland, and

other peers took part, the Marquis of Salisbury, who supported the bill, urged that the grievance it dealt with was not a theoretical, but a practical one. Ultimately the second reading was agreed to, and the bill referred to a Select Committee.

A kindred measure of Lord Harrowby was withdrawn.

The Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Supplemental Bill (No. 2) was got through its last stages.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Monsell stated that the British troops had been withdrawn from New Zealand, but that the Government had consented to guarantee a loan of £1,000,000 for the promotion of emigration and making roads.

Mr. Otway informed Sir J. Elphinstone that the Government did not think it expedient or necessary, with a view to arriving at the truth in relation to the late murders of our countrymen in Greece, and justice being done in the matter, to send the Mediterranean fleet to the Piraeus.

Mr. Graves called attention to the constitution of the Council of State for India, and moved that, in the opinion of the House, it was desirable that the council should embrace amongst its members persons practically conversant with the trade and commerce of India. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jacob Bright. Mr. Eastwick urged the appointment of a Minister of Commerce for India. The motion was warmly supported by Sir T. Bazley, who regarded the measure as a consequence of the enlightened principles which of late years had marked our changes in the government of India; and advocated the appointment of a minister of agriculture and commerce, charged with the development of the railways, the public works, and the great commercial and productive resources of India. Mr. Grant Duff admitted that the presence of a commercial element in the Council was desirable, but urged that if the resolution appeared upon the records of the House it would fetter the action of the Secretary of State and diminish his responsibility. Mr. Gladstone deprecated any action upon the part of the House which might tie up the hands of the Secretary of State for India and fetter his responsibility. He hoped, after the expression of sympathy on the part of the Government, the motion would not be pressed. Mr. Graves then withdrew the motion.

During a speech by Mr. Fawcett on the employment of children in agriculture the House was counted out.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Buxton moved the second reading of his Municipal Boroughs (Metropolis) Bill, being the first of a series of three, the intention of which is the establishment of a municipal federation for the government of the metropolis. This it proposes to do by creating a central corporation, with a lord mayor at its head, having jurisdiction over the entire metropolis for all common purposes, and a separate corporation for every metropolitan borough whose powers should be limited to purely local objects. The second reading was opposed by Mr. Bentinck, who stated as his main objection that the measure failed to secure an efficient central government. Mr. Locke supported the second reading, but expressed preference for one general corporation for the metropolis, divided into wards, each represented by a certain number of aldermen and common councillors. Mr. W. H. Smith considered that the questions at issue were of too vast a nature for a Select Committee to deal with. The Cabinet itself was the only committee that could deal properly with the subject. The Home Secretary acknowledged that the question was one which ought to be undertaken upon the responsibility of the Executive, but thought that inquiry by a Select Committee would be useful, the Committee to be so nominated as to represent all the interests concerned and not pledged to any particular form of corporate government. The desirability of having the assistance of the present local authorities was obvious; he regretted, therefore, the hostile attitude which had been assumed by the Corporation of the city of London. Mr. R. Gurney (speaking on behalf of the City Corporation) promised that they would not offer no opposition to the suggested inquiry, but afford all the assistance in their power to make it complete, upon the understanding that the Committee were not pledged to the particular scheme contained in the bill. Ultimately the House divided, agreed to read the bill the second time by 130 to 66, and ordered it to be referred to a Select Committee.

The second reading of the Married Women's Property Bill was moved by Mr. Russell Gurney. The main feature of the bill is the proposal that a woman shall not forfeit her property by the act of marriage. Mr. H. C. Raikes, who moved the rejection of a similar measure last year, declined to take that course now, as he was convinced a change is required. He had, however, a bill of his own on the subject, and he suggested that both bills should be referred to a Select Committee. The Solicitor-General warmly supported the bill of the hon. member for Southampton, which was read the second time without a division. The House at once went to a division on the measure introduced by Mr. Raikes, and it was defeated by a large majority.

The Petty Customs (Scotland) Bill was recommitted for amendments, and subsequently read the third time and passed.

The Magistrates in Populous Places (Scotland) Bill was read the second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of Kimberley laid on the table a bill to repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

The bill was read the first time.

## MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

Lord Houghton moved the second reading of this bill, after presenting a number of petitions in its favour. He disclaimed any intention of making this a party measure, and said that it was the first one of any importance that had been sent up from the House of Commons, where it had been passed by a large majority, which he trusted would have an impression upon their Lordships. He based on reason and custom his appeal to their Lordships to pass this bill. The highest Jewish scholars and authorities amongst the Hebrew community had assured him that there could not be the slightest dispute about the interpretation of the passages in Leviticus upon which so much stress was laid, and there had always existed among the Jewish community over the whole face of the globe a custom such as this bill sought to make legal in England.

The Duke of Marlborough moved that the bill be read the second time that day six months. He denied that the law as it now stood rested upon the religious doctrines of one persuasion, which the Prime Minister had declared ought not to be forced upon those who differed from that persuasion. He said this law was not peculiar to the Church of England, but was founded on the pure principles of Christianity, and the results that would be sure to follow from the state of that law. He urged the House not to sanction that bill, the object of which was to weaken the respect for the marriage tie and to assimilate the condition of this country to that of America and the Continent. Much had been said of the desire of the poorer classes for this enactment; but the fact was that the measure was promoted by a clique who had gone on

violating the law since 1835, and now wanted Parliament to sanction retrospectively their having put the law at defiance for thirty-five years. If the law sanctioned such marriages, there was no reason why a man might not marry his divorced wife's sister, or any number of sisters, as he could get rid of them either by death or divorce. Indeed, the law might be asked to go further, and sanction a man marrying his deceased wife's mother.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the second reading of the bill.

The Bishop of Ely contended that the prohibition to marry a deceased wife's sister was founded on Christian principles, and quoted from Leviticus the prohibited degrees of kindred in which a man might not marry, and maintained that, where the prohibition mentioned one degree, it included all similar degrees of consanguinity; for instance, if a man might not marry his mother, it was assumed he might not marry his daughter, and if he might not marry his aunt, he could not marry his niece. It was expressly prohibited for a man to marry his brother's widow, and therefore he could not marry his wife's sister. He had met with many illegal marriages, but very few of the character that bill proposed to deal with; therefore the relief to the country could not be so great as was represented. He did not believe that the poor people desired the concession which that bill proposed to give them, and he believed that it would lead to a great deal of unhappiness if it were carried.

The Earl of Kimberley dissented from the principles enunciated by the right rev. prelate, and denied that the law as laid down in Leviticus was to bind the people for all time. For instance, the law of Leviticus said that an adulterer and adulteress should be put to death. That suited them at that time, but it would not now be sanctioned by any civilised nation in the world. He quite agreed in prohibiting marriages of consanguinity; but with regard to marriages of affinity, they ought to be governed entirely on the principle of expediency. He hoped the House would not reject a measure which had been so thoroughly discussed and judgment so decidedly pronounced upon it.

The Bishop of Ripon could not find any restriction in the Word of God upon such marriages; but, on the contrary, it tacitly permitted them. He did not stand alone in that opinion, for he was supported in it by the most studious and eminent searchers of the Holy Scriptures. He had seen very great evils arising out of the law as it at present stood, and he thought that nothing could be more injurious than that the law of man should be antagonistic to the law of God. Considering that the law as it stood was provocative of crime, that it inflicted great hardship upon a large class of the community, and that the restrictions it imposed were not enjoined by Scripture, he should vote for the second reading of the bill.

Lord Lyveden opposed the measure as a most immoral one. The Bishop of Lincoln opposed it as against the laws of God.

Lord Westbury insisted that the law as it stood was based upon an erroneous interpretation of the Scriptures, continued by a spirit of bigotry, and framed in utter violation of civil and religious liberty.

The Bishop of Peterborough did not lay much stress upon the Levitical prohibition, but marriages of affinity were prohibited by the highest authorities. If they passed the bill, they would establish a most dangerous principle which would, by the logic of events and the force of men's passions, result in the abolition of affinity.

Lord Lifford supported the bill.

After a few words from the Earl of Harrowby,

The Lord Chancellor said that he was glad to see that the bill was divested of any party feeling, for it stood upon much higher grounds. The fate of that bill would be the decadence of the English nation, or would place it in the highest position amongst the civilised nations of the world. He did not consider this question a religious one, but, upon social grounds, he must vote against the bill.

Earl Granville said that the debate which had taken place that night had utterly destroyed every vestige of argument against the bill.

Lord Houghton having replied, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading ...	... 73
Against it ...	... 77
Majority against the bill	—4

The bill was consequently lost.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Greville-Nugent took the oath and his seat on his election for the county of Longford.

#### THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House once more went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill.

Sir J. Gray moved the insertion, after clause 11, of a lengthy clause which, with its subdivisions, occupied three pages of the notice paper. The object of the clause was to enable the owners of land not subject to usages named in clauses 1 and 2, by registering the land under the Parliamentary permissive tenant right to free it from claims by the tenant under this Act, subject to certain rules, providing that the rent agreed upon, or payable, shall continue until altered by mutual agreement, the Court to be called in as arbitrator as to continuance of rent in case of disagreement between landlord and tenant after fourteen years; that the tenant shall have a chattel interest in his holding, with power to sell, but not to sublet or subdivide the same; that the tenant shall have no claim against the landlord in case he voluntarily surrenders his holding; that the tenant shall not be disturbed except for non-payment of rent, subletting or dividing, waste or drainage; that both may agree on fine in lieu of adjustment of rent; with certain other conditions.

Mr. C. Fortescue considered that the clause was not tenant right but perpetuity of tenure, subject to payment of rent to be compulsorily fixed from time to time. The clause would not give satisfaction if adopted. It would be in opposition to the general scope of the bill, and for these and other considerations it must be opposed.

Mr. E. S. Read considered that the clause would render the landlord an absentee even more than the bill itself, which was sufficiently objectionable.

Mr. Gregory thought the clause would improve the relations between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Sanderson thought the clause would be fraught with danger to all classes in Ireland, and should therefore give it his uncompromising opposition.

Mr. Synan did not object to perpetuity if agreed upon between landlord and tenant. He should support the clause.

Mr. G. Gregory opposed the clause.

After a lengthened discussion, the Committee divided—for the clause, 29; against it, 317: majority, 288.

The orders of the day were then disposed of.

The cotton-mill of Messrs. Stott and Pilling, at Rochdale was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Nearly 300 hands are thrown out of employment.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Austin, E., to be Vicar of Broad Hempston, Devon.  
Becker, F. W., Curate of St. Mary's, Haggerstone.  
Bentley, H., Curate of St. Stephen's, Hammersmith.  
Bragge, C. A., Perpetual Curate of Hatton, Warwick.  
Brook, J., Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, South Lyncombe, Bath.  
Clarke, F. K., Organising Secretary to the Additional Curates' Society for the Eastern District.  
Cookworthy, N., Rector of Sandford Orcas, Somerset.  
Gordon, C. O., Vicar of Mayland, Essex.  
Gray, E. K., Honorary Chaplain to the 2nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.  
Halstead, Thomas D., Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham.  
Hannah, John Julius, Curate of Paddington.  
Hough, G. D'Urban J., Chaplain of the House of Correction at Westminster.  
Jermyn, H. W., Vicar of Barking, Essex.  
Longhurst, W. H. R., Curate of Lillington, Warwick.  
Marriott, H., Curate of Montacute.  
Parker, J. D., Perpetual Curate of Hawes, Yorkshire.  
Pickford, James John, Curate of St. John's, Hoxton.  
Seymour, H. F., Rector of Nettlecombe, Somerset.  
Sutton, H., Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Douglas, Isle of Man.  
Willmott, M., Prebendary of Bishopstoke in Salisbury Cathedral.  
Williamson, Arthur, Curate of St. Peter's, Pimlico.

The Bishop of Chester has recently erected a spacious and handsome chapel in the grounds of his episcopal residence at Chester.

A site has been given for a church at Lower Moor, Oldham, by Mr. Joseph Jones, towards which the late Mr. William Braddock made a bequest of £500.

We regret to announce the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Dale, formerly Canon of St. Paul's, who was only installed as the Dean of Rochester about three weeks ago. Dean Dale was in his seventy-third year.

A special service was held on Sunday evening, under the dome of St. Paul's, on behalf of the Christian Knowledge Society. There was a large congregation, and the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York.

The Rev. H. G. Anson is gazetted to the Archdeaconry of Manchester; and the Rev. N. Woodward to a canonry in the same cathedral, both these offices having been vacated on the promotion of Dr. Durnford to the Bishopric of Chichester.

The Rev. H. J. Rawlinson, on resigning the Curacy of Market Harborough, has received a clock and a salver from the ladies of the parish, and a despatch-box from the poor; and the Rev. John Ridley, B.A., Curate in charge of Cheadle, Cheshire, a handsome silver inkstand and a purse containing 100 gs. from the ladies of his congregation.

On Sunday afternoon Canon Liddon preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, to a congregation which numbered considerably over 2000 persons, on the subject of the Christian Life. At the end of his sermon Mr. Liddon addressed the members of the choir. He urged them in affectionate language to lead pure, Christian lives, and, above all, to cultivate habits of reverence whilst engaged in their duties in the cathedral.

The new Church of St. Anne, Hoxton, which has been erected for a new district, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, on Saturday morning, in the presence of a large congregation. The district in which the church is situate is one of the poorest and most densely populated in the parish. The prayers were read by the Rev. H. M. Wightwick, the Incumbent designate, and the Bishop preached.

On Wednesday the 216th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated under the dome of St. Paul's. There was full choral service, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Liddon. The annual dinner took place at Merchant Taylors' Hall in the evening. The Lord Mayor presided, and was supported by several members of both Houses of Parliament. The total amount of voluntary contributions announced was £5199.

Dr. Mansell, the present Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, summoned, on Thursday week, a number of influential laymen, clergymen, and architects at the Chapterhouse, with the object of receiving Dr. Milman's idea of completing Wren's work. A sub-committee was formed, composed of Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P.; the Rev. W. Scott; Mr. Penrose, the architect of the cathedral; Mr. Longman, Mr. G. Scott, Mr. Smirke, and some of the clergy of the cathedral.

The Bishop of Winchester, yesterday week, presided over a meeting of the Surrey Church Association, held at the Bridgehouse Hotel. The right rev. prelate, in remarking upon the condition of the working classes in South London, pointed out that their local separation from the rich was widening daily, and the estrangement of feeling between the two classes was rapidly extending. His Lordship made an earnest appeal on behalf of an agency for the dissemination of religious truth amongst the poor. The Duke of Marlborough, the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. Walpole, and Colonel Beresford also spoke.

The annual general meeting of the Society for promoting the Employment of Additional Curates was held, on Tuesday, at the society's rooms—the Archbishop of York in the chair. The report of the year's operation stated that the income had been £36,832, which was a larger total than the society had ever before reached. It was partly owing, however, to a large legacy, and the income from the regular sources had barely reached the amount of the previous year. There were 282 applications for help, but the committee had been able only to make sixteen new grants.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday last, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—the Bishop of Carlisle in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Armeley Hall, Holy Trinity, and Beeston-hill, St. Luke, both in the parish of Leeds; Chute Forest, near Andover; Clapton, Christ Church; Ripleyville, in the parish of Bradford, York. Rebuilding the churches at Bushey, near Watford; Denbigh, St. Hilary; and Llangwyfan, near Bangor (the two last on new and more convenient sites). Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Abingdon; Bamber Bridge, near Blackburn; Barnard Castle, Durham; Canterbury, Holy Cross; Littlebury, near Saffron Walden; Llantrisant, near Pentypridd; Middle Littleton, near Evesham; Norwich, St. Michael-at-Thorn; St. Florence, near Tenby; Thetford, St. Peter; and Wells, St. Cuthbert. The grant formerly made towards restoring the church at Llanfihangel Talyllin, Brecon, was increased. Grants were also made from the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school-churches and mission-houses at Croydon, Christ Church; Dalton, near Ormskirk; in Marylebone-road, London; Nottingham, St. Saviour; Stockwell-gate, in the parish of Mansfield; Tunbridge Wells, St. James's; and Whittington Moor, in the parish of Newbold, near Chesterfield. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches at Halse Town, St. Ives, Cornwall; and Streatham, St. Peter.—A special evening service on behalf of this society will be held, on Sunday next, the 22nd inst., under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Henry Mackenzie, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

##### OXFORD.

The Rev. G. H. Curteis, M.A., of Exeter College, was, on Tuesday, elected Bampton Lecturer for next year.

The successful candidates for the Pembroke Scholarship were—Classical: Mr. Fowler, Pembroke College; Mr. Winter, Christ's Hospital; Mr. Freeman, St. Mary Hall. *Proxime Accessuunt:* Mr. Coley, Magdalen School; Mr. Sloman, Epsom College. Mathematical: Mr. Croft, Christ's Hospital. An exercise for the degree of Bachelor in Music, composed by Mr. S. H. Williams, of Jesus College, will be performed on May 18.

There was a disgraceful outrage at Christ Church on Tuesday week. About eleven p.m. a pane of glass in one of the windows of the library was taken out. Through the opening some men entered, seized four marble busts of former benefactors, by Roubillac, Woolner, &c., including one of Dean Gaisford, and one marble statue of Venus, of Byzantine workmanship, and handed them through the broken pane to accomplices outside, by whom they were conveyed to certain rooms. There they remained until the coast was clear from porters and other interlopers, when they were brought out into Peckwater Quadrangle, surrounded with faggots and mats, and burned until they became like so many pieces of slaked lime. It was accomplished so quietly that neither tutors nor undergraduates living in the quadrangle heard anything of it. The Dean and Canons have sought the aid of detective officers and the interposition of the Government, the property destroyed being vested in the Crown. In consequence of this turn, a very numerous meeting of the junior members of the society was held on Saturday night, when a proposition condemning the conduct of those engaged in this disgraceful outrage was unanimously passed; but that part of the motion in favour of giving up the names of the perpetrators was rejected by a large majority. Since then, however, it has transpired that a member of the society has come forward and given such information as will probably lead to the detection of the offenders, who will be proceeded against criminally.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

In accordance with the provisions of the new statutes of Trinity College, the Rev. James Challis, M.A., Plumian Professor of Astronomy, has been elected to a fellowship in that society. Professor Challis graduated at Trinity as Senior Wrangler in 1825, and became Fellow of the college. In 1835 he succeeded the present Astronomer Royal in the direction of the observatory as well as in his professorship. The laborious post of observer he held for five-and-twenty years, when Professor Adams became his successor.

St. John's College Examination in Natural Science.—First class, arranged alphabetically—Blunt, Garrod, Read. The second class contains four names, and the third three.

Dr. Michael Foster, Professor of Physiology and Histology in University College, London, has been appointed to the Praelectorship of Pure Physiology recently established in Trinity College.

The agitation at Cambridge on the question of a grace for affixing the University seal to a petition against the Tests Bill continues. Two testimonials—one with about ninety-two names in favour, and the other with about sixty-two names against—have been presented to the Vice-Chancellor, but the Council have decided not to allow the grace to be put.

The prizes to the medical students at University College were, on Wednesday, distributed by Professor Huxley.

The trustees of the Manchester Free Grammar School have resolved to appeal to the public for £16,000 to enable them to erect new buildings, extending the accommodation to 600 boys, the cost of which would be £20,000. So important was this thought to be that one of the trustees had presented, including a piece of land for the site of new buildings, £10,000; while the remaining trustees had subscribed £4100.

The Rev. J. Wood, late Fellow of St. John's, and Exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford, has been elected Head Master of Leamington College; and Mr. J. W. Batchelor, late Scholar of Emmanuel, Cambridge, Mathematical Master.

The Rev. R. Broughton, Vicar of Long Benton, Northumberland, has been appointed, by the Newcastle Council, Second Master to the Benton Royal Free Grammar School.

The Mexican Government has authorised Mr. Williams, an American engineer, to survey the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for a ship canal.

The Italian Government will dispatch to England a transport in June next, for the purpose of conveying to Naples, free of all charge, the objects selected for exhibition.

The prize of 5000f. given every year in Belgium for the encouragement of Flemish literature, has been awarded to M. Henri Conscience, the novelist.

The Commissioners on Primary Education in Ireland have presented their report, in which it is stated that they recommend the maintenance of the national system, with the exception that in parishes where the population is all Roman Catholic, or where it is all Protestant, the denominational system shall be introduced.

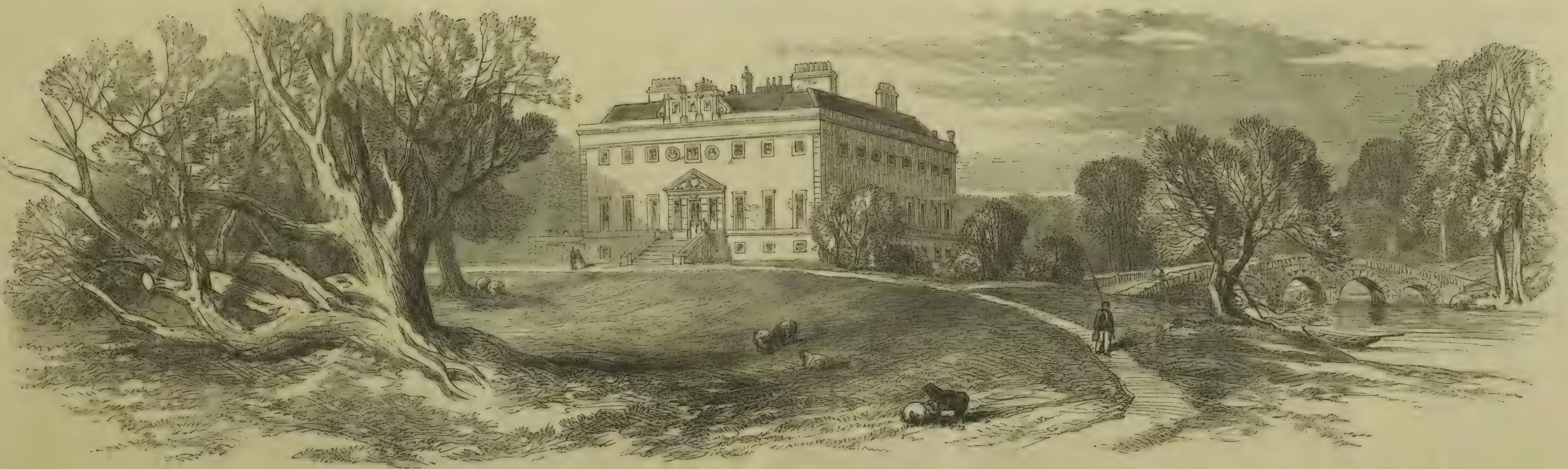
Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointments of Sir Francis Smith, Knt., to be Chief Justice, and Mr. William Lambert Dobson to be Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of Tasmania; and of Mr. Michael Connal to be Surveyor-General, Colonial Engineer, and Engineer for Government Railways for the Mauritius.

Prince Charles of Roumania has dissolved his Chambers, the object being to give his new Minister, Epureano, a fair start. Epureano has published a programme of the policy of his Cabinet, in which he expresses determination to maintain order, and to defend the rights of the Jews. He is also decided for a Western policy.

A report on the Suez Canal by Captain Richards, the hydrographer to the Admiralty, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, has been issued. The conclusions drawn are that the canal is a convenient means of transit, and will become more so when improved; that it is not suitable for very large ironclads, and that the cost of maintenance will not exceed the estimate.

Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres which state that on March 31 a storm burst over that city, which was the most destructive ever experienced. The bonded stores known as the Aduana Chica, in which large quantities of goods belonging to foreign merchants were damaged by water in the storm of March 9, were again inundated, and at least 6000 packages of valuable merchandise have been seriously damaged, the loss from which falls chiefly on English houses, and is estimated at over £100,000. Great blame is imputed to the authorities for using these stores, after the previous disaster of March 9; and the foreign houses have held a meeting with the object of taking legal proceedings against the Government.

## SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.



SLIGO HOUSE, WESTPORT, MAYO.

DESERTED WHARFS AND WAREHOUSES OF WESTPORT.  
SEE NEXT PAGE.

## STATUE OF MR. GLADSTONE.

One of the niches in St. George's Hall, at Liverpool, has just been filled by placing therein a statue of the Prime Minister, the sculptor of which is Mr. John Adams-Acton, formerly of Rome, but now of London. Mr. Gladstone, as all the world knows, is a native of Liverpool, and the son of a Liverpool merchant. Five years ago, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Lord Palmerston's Ministry, the eminent statesman visited Liverpool, after an absence of some time, and his fellow-townsmen then resolved to have a statue of him amongst them. They intrusted the commission to Mr. Adams, now called Mr. Adams-Acton, who has succeeded admirably well in its performance. For this statue, which was modelled in Rome but finished in London, Mr. Gladstone gave the artist upwards of twenty sittings, including several on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's last visit to the "Eternal City." The figure, which is 6 ft. 11 in. in height, including the pedestal, is cut from a block of Grestela marble, rather darkly veined, which the artist selected from the famous Carrara quarries. Mr. Gladstone is represented as wearing his official robes as Chancellor of the Exchequer, standing in a reflective attitude, with the right hand resting on his breast and the left grasping a scroll. The veins of the marble occur only in that part of the block which is used for the folds of drapery; and the head and hands are cut out of a material that is perfectly white and clear. The likeness in the face is very striking, especially when viewed in a three-quarter aspect, and has that expression of thoughtfulness and intellectual power which we know to belong to Mr. Gladstone. This statue is placed on one side of a doorway in St. George's Hall, with the statue of the late Lord Derby on the other side.

## THE SEA MESSENGER.

The little vessel represented in our Illustration has been invented by Mr. J. A. R. Vandenbergh, of Portsmouth, to be freighted with letters and papers belonging to a ship in danger of foundering at sea, or in any danger of being wrecked. It will, in such a case, serve as the best vehicle for the preservation of records and important documents, and in all probability for their conveyance, by favouring winds and tides, to some near or distant shore. It is certainly much better than the ordinary glass bottle, which may be fractured by any floating spar or fragment of wreck, or may be dashed to pieces by the wave casting it upon a rocky coast. The late cruel and disgraceful attempt of some persons unknown, to hoax the public with a forged message from the unfortunate City of Boston, suggests another reason for the employment of a special floating conveyance for this purpose. If the City of Boston, or any ship that is missing, were known to be furnished with several of these contrivances, nobody could be deceived for a moment by the silly and wicked trick of putting a written scrap of paper into a bottle, and casting it into the sea with an inflowing tide. The water-tight and air-tight metallic hull of the "Sea Messenger," with its extreme buoyancy, will ride in safety through the most violent storms, and it has capacity to hold not only the ship's papers, records of the voyage, lists of the passengers and crew, and a brief report of the disaster, specifying the latitude and longitude and time of its occurrence, but letters from those on board to their friends, wills, or draughts for money, or bills of exchange, or any other papers affecting their private interests. In case of a steamer being merely disabled, and drifting helplessly away, the Sea Messenger, if thrown out and soon picked up by another ship, would perhaps direct assistance to proceed along the track where it was required. A vessel on a reef of rocks, or entangled and landlocked, not far from shore, might even be able to send, by this diminutive tender, a line of light cord to the people on land, who could then help the distressed crew with a rope. Other uses of this contrivance will become obvious with its more frequent trial in practice at sea.

## SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.

Our Special Artist in the west of Ireland sends a sketch of a rustic funeral procession he met in the Mam Turk Mountains of Connemara. It consisted mostly of women and girls. The chief mourner sat in the cart, beside the coffin, which was simply a rough deal box, wrapped about with a white sheet, to signify that the corpse was that of a youth, the plain wood being left uncovered at both ends. They had a journey of eight Irish miles before them to the place of interment. The dress of the men of this mountain district is like that of the Western Highlanders of Scotland, in their rough grey tweed and Kilmarnock bonnets. The women cover their heads and shoulders with a square piece of white flannel, which is used, like the Scottish plaid, for other purposes—as a coverlet when sleeping, or to carry a burden or a child in.

The subjects of two other Engravings in this Paper are thus explained in our Correspondent's letter:—

"The Marquis of Sligo, or rather his brother, Lord John Browne, inhabits the handsome Italian mansion in the midst of that charming park into which one passes out of the very streets of Westport, and where wood and water and gently undulating slopes of verdure combine to produce one of those scenes of beauty which are joys for ever. Lord John Browne dwells in the house of the Marquis and exercises sway over I know not how many square miles of territory in the neighbourhood. At one time, I believe, all the land between Newport and the borders of the county of Galway, upwards of thirty English miles, was



STATUE OF MR. GLADSTONE  
IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.



THE SEA-MESSENGER, TO CONVEY LETTERS FROM SHIPS IN PERIL.

the Marquis's fee simple. At Westport was his "lordly dwelling place," with a flourishing little town immediately outside his park gates on the one side and an extensive seaport on the other. The instant you pass the boundary of the Marquis's domain, lofty piles of warehouses taller than the family ancestral trees tower overhead in endless file, and the long perspective line of broad stone quays touches the very park railings. At the opposite end of this magnificent estate, secluded among the melancholy-looking range of mountains which locks in the Killery, the Marquis had his salmon-fishing lodge, called Delphi, sheltered by a dense plantation of trees. But the Marquis, a good many years since, granted a long lease of fourteen Irish square miles of his Mayo estates to Captain Houston, at the rate, it is commonly said, of fourpence-halfpenny per acre; and on this immense tract of land—the major part of it mountain land, I admit—not so much as a single bushel of oats is now grown, the entire district being converted into one immense grazing-ground, stocked with Scotch cattle and Scotch sheep, tended by what the native peasantry, who look with no kindly eye on the interlopers, term 'Scatchmen.'

"Captain Houston has, I believe, not a single tenant-farmer on his fourteen Irish square miles of land. All who chanced to be on the estate when it came into his hands have been duly cleared off it. I have not heard that this gentleman has ever been threatened; nevertheless he lives in his mountain solitude on the shores of Lough Doo, with a post of Royal Irish constabulary established in the Marquis of Sligo's old fishing-lodge hard by. Shots, it is true, were fired at night time through the window of the cabin of one of his Scotch herdsmen two or three months since, but simply, it was understood, as a warning to him to leave the country, which he was not slow to do; and in the autumn of last year Mr. James Hunter, a former stock manager of Captain Houston's, who for some years past had held on his own account upwards of 4000 acres of mountain and arable land at Tyrenar, on the shores of Clew Bay, half a dozen miles north-west of Newport, was shot dead on his car within about a quarter of a mile of his own house, at half-past ten o'clock at night. For this assassination, which arose out of Mr. Hunter having taken proceedings against some trespassers on his bog-land nine men were arrested, all of whom were discharged, however, for want of evidence.

"There are people in Westport who tell you they remember the period when its enormous warehouses were stored with grain, and when a dozen ships of heavy tonnage were to be seen at one time alongside its quays, taking in cargoes of oats, and they generally unite in attributing the decay of the export trade of Westport to the repeal of the corn laws. But I find that Mr. Thackeray, who visited the place in 1842, reports that at that time, alongside the handsome pier, one solitary cutter was lying, near to which were three boats, and that these, with six sailors lolling on the pier, were all the symptoms of maritime prosperity the port in those days presented. 'As for the warehouses,' remarks he, 'they are enormous, and might accommodate, I should think, not only the trade of Westport, but of Manchester too. There are huge streets of these houses, ten stories high, with cranes, owners' names, &c., marked, wine-stores, flour-stores, bonded tobacco warehouses, and so forth. The six sailors that are singing on the pier are no doubt admirals of as many fleets of a hundred sail that bring wines and tobacco from all quarters of the world to fill these warehouses. These dismal mausoleums, as vast as pyramids, are the places where the dead trade of Westport lies buried—a trade that in its lifetime probably was about as big as a mouse. Nor is this the first nor the hundredth place to be seen in this country which sanguine builders have erected to accommodate an imaginary commerce.'

"The picture of nearly thirty years since is true in the main to-day, the only difference being that Time has here and there laid his hand on all this brick and mortar and solid masonry, and started some of the joints. You see some great rents in the walls of more than one of these warehouses which have not been caused by their floors giving way under the heavy burdens they have had to support; you see, too, that the stone facing of the quay is crumbling to pieces, that grass has sprung up between the interstices of the masonry, and that the only sign of life on the quay itself is four ducks, which are waddling leisurely along; these are in addition to the habitual half-dozen boatmen, who to-day are lolling on the neighbouring little bridge. You see that all the ironwork of the disused dredging-machine is eaten away with rust,

that the bottoms are fairly out of the mud barges, that both rigging and hull of more than one cutter, after exposure during the winter, are rotting by slow degrees in the sun. I rather think, too, that Mr. Thackeray is right in his surmise, and that the great bulk of these warehouses, which not merely face the port, but line both sides of an adjacent street, have been erected to accommodate an imaginary commerce, for it does not appear that the padlocks on most of the doors have ever been unlocked since the day the keys were first turned in them.

"Although one cannot say much for either the port or the town of Westport, there is magnificent scenery in the neighbourhood. Clew Bay, in the south-eastern angle of which Westport is situated, is thickly studded with islands, some beautifully wooded, others mere jagged rocks; others, again, though uninhabited, carefully cultivated, ploughs being conveyed over in boats for this purpose. The lion, however, of Westport is the conical-shaped mountain called Croagh Patrick, which dominates the town on the south-west, and the sides of which are still climbed by religious devotees on what is called 'pattern-day,' in the autumn season of the year."

## LAW AND POLICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday week, Mrs. Christmas obtained a verdict, by consent, for £1000 against the Brighton Railway Company for injuries sustained in the New-cross accident.

In the Bankruptcy Court, on Saturday, there was a sitting for further dividend on the estate of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Crampton, the well-known contractors. It was announced that 1s. 10d. in the pound had been paid on the joint estate of Peto and Betts, and that the assets in hand, amounting to £86,400, would yield an additional dividend of 10d. The separate estate of Sir Morton Peto has yielded 2s. 7d. in the pound; and that of Mr. Betts, 2s. 2d.

Mr. Arnold, the police magistrate at Marylebone, has decided that, although by the new cab law 1s. is fixed as the minimum fare instead of 6d. as formerly, the hirer is entitled to precisely the same advantages as if the old law were still in force—that is, with two persons a driver is entitled to 1s. for any distance up to two miles; but, his tariff being only 6d. a mile and 6d. for an extra person, he is only entitled up to 1s. for driving three persons any distance up to one mile.

A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Mr. W. F. Thurland, treasurer of the Oxford College Servants' Provident Society, who has absconded, leaving a deficiency of £1000 in the exchequer of the society. Mr. Thurland was a member of the Town Council, and cook and manciple of New College.

A man who called himself "Charles Alfred de Coursey," and stated that he was cousin to "Lord de Coursey," has been staying at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne, and has endeavoured to obtain goods from various tradesmen in the town. On Thursday week he was discovered to be a swindler, and, on his endeavouring to leave the town, he was assailed by a mob of 200 persons, who pelted him with eggs, flour-bags, and other missiles. The police at length came to his assistance, and conducted him out of the town.

Four lodging-house keepers in the parishes of Holborn and St. Luke's were, on Tuesday, summoned to the Clerkenwell Police Court for having neglected to register their places of abode. In one case thirty-six lodgers had been accommodated, each at an average charge of 4d. a night; in another seventeen persons slept in three small rooms, each inhabitant of the place paying the landlord 1s. per week; while in the others it was proved that neither cleanliness, drainage, nor ventilation existed. Three fines of 20s., and one of 40s., were inflicted.

A man who broke a pane of plate glass in Mr. Benson's shop window, on Thursday week, and took from it two watches and a chain, was taken before Mr. Alderman Finnis at the Guildhall in the afternoon. He stated that his name was James Webb, and that he was a gasfitter, and had no home. Mr. Benson's manager said that he saw the prisoner deliberately strike a large plate-glass window with his elbow and break it, and then put his hand through the aperture and take the two watches and the chain. The value of the glass was £10, and the watches and chain were worth £35; but, besides that, the damage done to the goods in the window was about £50. The prisoner had nothing to say in defence, and was committed for trial.

A body of police awaited the arrival of a train from Birmingham at Paddington on Saturday night, and on the passengers alighting on the platform a number of persons, who are supposed to be Fenians, were taken into custody. Fifty revolvers were found in their luggage. A gentleman supposed to be waiting for them was taken, and on him was found between £100 and £200 in money and notes.

The silly youths who have been so long frequenting the theatres, music-halls, and other places of resort, in the attire of ladies have been brought up two or three times on remand at Bow-street. The evidence, at great length and with much minuteness, reveals the disreputable sort of life they and their companions have been following. The evidence showed that the defendants had been driven about in a brougham on the day of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race; that they had more than once been turned out of the Alhambra and the Burlington Arcade by the superintendents of these places, and that at their lodgings they had been accustomed to dress as women at night, and to keep irregular hours. The articles found at their lodgings are valued at £200. There were about sixteen dresses, thirteen petticoats, one crinoline, nine cloaks and jackets, about ten bodices, about ten pairs of different boots, seven chignons, ten plaits, a grey beaver, stays, powder, stockings, rouge, a bottle of chloroform, wadding, &c.

The young man White, who lately fired a pistol at Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., has been committed for trial.

Two murders have been committed at Chelsea. The victims are the Rev. Elias Huelin, an aged French Protestant clergyman, assistant chaplain at the Brompton Cemetery; and his housekeeper, Ann Boss. The supposed murderer is a Scotchman, a jobbing plasterer and bricklayer, by name Walter Miller. The facts that have been brought to light indicate the following:—Mr. Huelin was the owner of considerable house property, and lived at No. 15, Paultons-square, Chelsea, his housekeeper being the only other inmate. At one of his houses—No. 25, Wellington-square, Chelsea—Miller was employed upon repairs. In paying Miller on one or two occasions a number of sovereigns was shown, and Miller's

cupidity found expression in casual remarks since recollecting and sworn to by a fellow-workman. He seems to have formed the plan of killing Mr. Huelin when he should next call at the empty house in Wellington-square to see how the repairs were progressing, and then to go to Paultons-square and kill Ann Boss. Both these murders he accomplished during Monday of last week. He then possessed himself of a quantity of gold and title-deeds, and went in for a debauch with a woman he found in the street near the Haymarket. The body of Mr. Huelin he buried in the House in Wellington-square. It was in attempting to dispose of the body of Ann Boss, the housekeeper at Paultons-square, that detection came. The murderer had strangled the poor woman and packed her body in a box. He, on Wednesday evening, went to a man to arrange for the removal of the box to a house in the Fulham-road. This man, a van proprietor, named Henry Piper, went, accordingly, to the house of the Rev. Mr. Huelin, Paultons-square, Chelsea, and the door was opened by an old woman, who had been called in by Miller to take charge of the house. Piper says a large box was shown him as containing the goods to be removed; but, the cord being loose, he began to tighten it, not, however, without some objection from Miller. On putting his hand under the box, Piper found blood running out, and insisted on some explanation being given of the matter. Besides Miller and an old woman, there was also present a young woman. On Piper's refusal to remove the box, the young woman ran up stairs; and the man Miller ran off also, but he was followed by Piper out of the house, and ultimately given into the custody of a policeman. Miller tried hard to escape; he also took a dose of laudanum, but it did not kill him. He was recaptured, and some constables then proceeded to examine the box. The corpse of Ann Boss was found inside in a sitting posture, the neck tied tightly with a piece of cord, which had caused blood to issue from the mouth—a result the murderer had not reckoned upon, and which led to the discovery. The police then turned their attention to the house in Wellington-square, where, after some search, they found the body of Mr. Huelin buried in a drain. A Coroner's jury has brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Walter Miller in both cases.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Goodwin, living at Brownedge, near Hanley, cut the throat of her infant, and of her daughter, aged ten, and then cut her own. The elder girl and the mother, it is expected, will recover, but the infant is dead. Mrs. Goodwin was nine years ago under restraint for insanity, but had latterly shown no symptoms of aberration of mind.

John Kelly, who was convicted at the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Glasgow of the murder of a woman, and is now under sentence of death in the prison of Glasgow, has been reprieved upon the recommendation of the Judge before whom he was tried, with a view to the commutation of his sentence to penal servitude for life.

A communication was received from the Home-Office, on Wednesday morning, by the governor of Bury St. Edmunds Gaol, commuting to penal servitude for life the sentence of death passed on the convict Rutherford, who was lately respite on account of the malformation of his neck.

## THE FARM.

Although the late rains have freshened the country and set things growing again, yet the bite of grass on May 12 was very poor. In the grazing districts, cattle have eaten quite close the little that has grown, and where sheep have been on it is completely bare. The crops, too, continue thin and weak, the wireworm in the south having done much damage. Harvest will, consequently, be late, and unless the summer is unusually favourable, light yields must be the result. There is, however, a little set-off in the root crop, which, after a glorious seed-time, promises exceedingly well.

The Privy Council orders regarding the transit of animals by sea come into operation on July 31. After that date vessels are to be properly constructed and ventilated, cleansed directly they are unloaded, and the animals fed and watered when landed. By the end of the year railway trucks are to have spring buffers, floors with battens, and to be disinfected when empty. Water must be supplied at all the loading stations, and no shorn sheep are to be exposed from the beginning of November till the end of April.

The Americans have again been making valuable selections of high-bred stock in this country, Messrs. Walcott and Campbell, of New York, having purchased Mr. Booth's prize cow Patricia for 1000 gs. and Colonel Towneley's Baron Oxford's Beauty for 500 gs. Besides these, Mr. Torr sends out two young heifers, and Messrs. Foljambe, Howard, and Lynn also supply some cattle, and Mr. Marshall some Lincoln sheep. Three of the prize Ayrshires—a bull, cow, and heifer—from the Glasgow show accompany these shorthorns. The same ship also takes out a couple of young shorthorn bulls and heifers and a selection of sheep, for Mr. Bell, of Colorado.

Silkworms in England have hitherto been looked upon more in the light of schoolboy amusement, but, from recent improvements and modern inventions, there is a chance that they may yet be profitably cultivated. Mulberry-trees flourish in some of our richer soils. Captain Mason has three acres planted at Yately, near Farnborough; and, from experiments made during the last three or four

years, he considers, by careful management, that a clear net profit of £10. per acre may be realised on a 100-acre plantation.

A monument to King Robert the Bruce is to be erected on the field of Bannockburn. An influential committee has been formed in London and in Scotland. The committee are obtaining a design from the veteran artist, Mr. George Cruikshank.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the Stock Exchange during the week the business doing has been only moderate. Consols, however, influenced by the fine weather and the improved harvest prospects, have continued firm, at 94½ to 94⅓ for delivery, and 94½ to 94½ for June; Reduced and New Three per Cent, 92½ to 92¾; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; India Five per Cent, 113½ to 114½; and India Bonds, 20s. to 25s. prem.; Bank Stock, 234 to 236. For Colonial Government Securities there has been a moderate demand, at about previous quotations.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been in an unsettled state. Metropolitan, on the uncertainty as to the decision of the House of Lords in reference to the Tower-Hill Extension, has been depressed, and 2 per cent lower. Great Northern, A, also has been weaker; otherwise a fair amount of firmness has been apparent. Caledonian, 73½ to 74½; Great Eastern, 42 to 42½; Great Northern, 123 to 124; Ditto, A, 131 to 132; Great Western, 72 to 72½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 130½ to 131½; London and Brighton, 45 to 45½; London and South-Western, 91 to 92; London and North-Western, 128½ to 129½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51½ to 51½; Metropolitan, 71½ to 71½; Midland, 127½ to 127½; North-Eastern, Consols, 137 to 137½; and South-Eastern, 76½ to 77.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been quiet on the whole, Spanish having been unfavourably influenced by the refusal of Marshal Espartero to accept the throne of Spain, Egyptian having been unsettled; but Italian and Turkish have been very firm. Argentine, 1868, 93½ to 94½; Brazilian, 1865, 91 to 91½; Egyptian, 1868, 81½ to 82; Italian, 1861, 58½ to 58½; Peruvian, 1865, 88 to 88½; Russian, Anglo-Dutch, 93 to 94; Ditto, Nicholas Railway, 68 to 68½; Ditto, 1870, 83 to 84; Spanish, 1867, 30½ to 31½; Ditto, 1869, 30 to 30½; Turkish, 1863, 72½ to 73½; Ditto Five per Cent, 51 to 51½; Ditto, 1869, 63½ to 64½; United States Five-Twenty 1882 Bonds, 89 to 89½; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 88½; Ten-Forty, 85½ to 86½.

Bank Shares have been firm, and the value of those of the leading undertakings has been enhanced. Telegraph Shares have been steadier, but no important movement has transpired. As regards Miscellaneous Securities, the business doing has been only moderate; Hudson's Bay Shares, however, have been firm.

There is still an absence of stringency in the Money Market, despite the actual and contemplated introduction of fresh loans. The supply of capital has not been extensive, but three-months' paper has been negotiated at 3 per cent, with occasional transactions at 2½.

On the Continent the demand for money has been quiet, but the rates in the chief cities have been without change.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been heavy, and, in the absence of any export inquiry, some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

The periodical sale of bills on India was held at the Bank of England. The amount offered was £400,000, of which £349,200 was allotted to Calcutta, £50,000 to Madras, and £800 to Bombay. The minimum was fixed at £1s. 10d. per rupee. Tenders at 1s. 10d. on Calcutta and Madras will receive 8 per cent, and at the same time on Bombay 28 per cent. Tenders above that quotation will be admitted in full.

At a meeting of the Provincial Bank of Ireland a total payment of £2 10s. on each £100 share, and of £1 on each £10 share, was announced.

A prospectus has appeared of the Mauritius Gas Company, with a capital of £100,000, in £5 shares, for purchasing and carrying on the gasworks already established at Port Louis, under an exclusive concession.

A prospectus has appeared of the Esquair Silver-Lead Mining Company, with a capital of £72,000, in shares of £6, to purchase a mining property in Cardigan, at a cost of £67,000.

The report of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, to be presented on the 27th inst., shows an available total of £19,256, including a previous balance of £3923, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent, leaving, after an appropriation of £4780 to reserve (thus raised to £76,799), a balance of £19,176.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£215,818
An increase of public deposits of ..	300,917
A decrease of other deposits of ..	432,058
A decrease of other securities of ..	563,989
An increase of billion of ..	223,307
An increase of rest of ..	6,277
An increase of reserve of ..	439,897

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,624,331; public deposits amount to £9,182,350; and private deposits to £15,906,908. The securities held represent £31,833,039; and the stock of bullion is £20,005,207. The rest figures for £3,124,657.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, but the quality of the samples was about equal to that of recent market days. Trade ruled very dull for all qualities, and sales could only be effected at a decline of 1s. per quarter. In foreign wheat there was very little doing, and Russian and American sorts were 1s. lower. Barley was steady in value and demand, for both grinding and distilling sorts. Oats were 6d. per quarter cheaper, owing to the large supplies on sale, but maize maintained late rates. Beans and peas were scarce, and fully as dear. Flour was held on previous terms, which checked sales.

Wednesday.—There was no feature to notice in the grain trade to-day. Wheat was dull, and tended downwards, but most kinds of spring corn maintained late rates. Flour sold on easier terms.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 290; barley, 100; peas, 30 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 11,920; oats, 12,860 qrs.; flour, 260 sacks and 11,540 barrels.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Red wheat, 39s. to 46s.; white ditto, 41s. to 50s.; barley, 25s. to 40s.; malt, 48s. to 60s.; oats, 17s. to 26s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; beans, 34s. to 45s.; peas, 32s. to 33s. per quarter; flour, 31s. to 42s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—70,154 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 44s. 5d.; 3657 qrs. of barley at 38s. 9d.; and 2830 qrs. of oats at 28s. Id. per quarter.

Colonial Produce.—The sugar market has ruled quiet throughout the week, and prices of common soft qualities have tended downwards. Refined goods have sold on easier terms. Good and fine coffees have maintained late rates, but inferior descriptions have been little inquired after. The tea auctions have progressed slowly, and the quotations have ruled easy. Rice has ruled very flat, and without sales.

Provisions.—Bacon has been dull, and 2s. to 3s. lower. For butter there has been very little inquiry, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Friesland, 10s. to 10s.; Zwolle and Kampen, 9s. to 10s.; Danish and Kiel, 9s. to 12s.; Bosch, 8s. to 9s.; Leer, 8s. to 9s.; Normandy, 9s. to 12s. Cheese has been quiet. Hams and lard have sold slowly.

Hay and Straw.—There was a fair supply of hay and clover on sale to-day; the trade continues steady, and prices are without alteration. Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 84s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; rowen, 50s. to 60s.; prime clover, 110s. to 126s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 95s.; prime second-clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 20s. to 28s. per load.

Spirits.—Rum has remained firm in price, but the sales have been very small. Brandy is unaltered in value.

Hops.—There is no change to notice in the hop market.

The sales have been extremely small, and where any transactions have taken place lower rates have again been accepted. Yearlings have been altogether neglected.

Potatoes.—The arrivals, both eastwise and by rail, have been limited, and prices have consequently ruled firm.

Wool.—A fair quantity of colonial wool has changed hands, at the rates current at the close of the last sales; but English wool has been very inactive.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at £37 5s.; English brown rape, £43; refined, £45 10s.; foreign, £47 to £47 10s. Olive and cocoanut oils have been very quiet.

Tallow.—The market has been inactive, Y.C., on the spot, being quoted at 4s. 9d.; June, 4s. 9d.; and last three months, 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. to 15s. 3d.; Sunderland, 14s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 16s. 6d. to 17s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The cattle trade has been quiet to-day, and the warmer weather has unfavourably influenced the quotations. The supply of beasts has been moderate, and the quality generally has been good. In all kinds sales have progressed slowly, at Monday's reduced quotations, the best Scots and crosses selling at 4s. 8l. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. With sheep the market was fairly supplied. The demand has been inactive, at about late rates. The best Downs and half-breds have been disposed of at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 12d. per 8lb. Lambs have changed hands quietly, at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d. per 8lb., and calves have been dull.

For 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior



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THE QUEEN PASSING THROUGH THE LOBBY OF THE NEW BUILDING OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

## THE QUEEN AT THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

An historical and descriptive account of the University of London, and of its newly-built mansion in Burlington-gardens,

with an Engraving of the front of this handsome edifice, was given in our Paper of last week. The ceremony of opening that building, performed by her Majesty the Queen, on Wednesday week, is the subject of an Illustration presented in

this Number. It took place in the Theatre, where the semi-circular ranges of seats, rising one behind another, were filled by the assemblage of University graduates in their different academical costumes, Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Arts in



PRINCESS LOUISA OPENING THE INNER TEMPLE NEW HALL.

their black gowns, and Doctors in their scarlet gowns and hoods, faced with brown for the faculty of arts, deep blue for law, gold for science, and violet for medicine. The front row of seats was devoted to the distinguished visitors, including Mr. Gladstone, in plain dress; Mr. Disraeli, in the Windsor uniform; Earl Stanhope, in Lord Lieutenant's uniform; the Lord Mayor, in his scarlet robe; Mr. Lowe, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. W. E. Forster, Lord John Manners, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Grote; the Presidents of the Royal Society of the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, and the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, in their robes; and five or six ladies. Many other ladies were accommodated with seats in the gallery above. Among the Senate were the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Derby, and the Bishop of St. David's. The Queen arrived at half-past twelve.

It was arranged that her Majesty should be received at the principal entrance of the building by the Chancellor, Lord Granville; the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Grote; the member for the University, Mr. Lowe; the Chairman of Convocation, Dr. Storrer; and the Senate; and should be conducted up the great staircase to the Senate-Room, thence down the staircase and by the western door to the great Examination-Hall, thence along the corridor to the Eastern smaller Examination-Hall, and so to the dais in the centre of the Theatre.

The Queen was greeted by the whole company rising in silence as she entered. She wore deep mourning, with some white ornaments in her bonnet. She stood in front of her throne, but did not take her seat. On her right was the Prince of Wales, in military uniform; on her left were the Princess of Wales, in mourning, and Princess Louisa, in a dress of bright spring fashion. Then Earl Granville, in his gold robe, as Chancellor of the University, backed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Chairman of Convocation, and the member for the University, read the following address to the Queen:—

"We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows, and Graduates of the University of London, hail with feelings of loyal attachment the presence here to-day of your Majesty and of other members of the Royal family. The influence of the Crown during your Majesty's reign has been exerted in an especial manner to promote and extend education. It was in the year of your Majesty's accession to the throne that the University of London began its labours for the encouragement of a regular and liberal course of education among all denominations of the subjects of the Crown. We offer our dutiful thanks to your Majesty for consenting to open a building which, with the consent of the Crown, has been granted to us by Parliament, and which, while distinguished by its architectural merits, fully satisfies all the requirements of the University. We venture to interpret this gracious consent as a personal recognition on the part of your Majesty of the progress which the University has made in numbers and in reputation, and of its success in developing an enlarged system of education among all classes, races, and creeds of your Majesty's subjects in every quarter of the globe. Your Majesty's visit will confer an historical interest on this building. It will dwell in the memory of those who are this day to receive distinctions earned by honourable diligence and ability, and will sustain the Senate and Convocation in their combined efforts to elevate their University still higher in public esteem."

The Queen received the address, and handed to Lord Granville a written reply in the following words:—

"I thank you for your loyal address. It gives me great satisfaction to open the beautiful and spacious building provided by the liberality of Parliament for the University of London. The completion of that building marks a new era in the history of the University, the achievements of which have already justified the expectations of the patriotic and enlightened men by whose efforts and on whose advice it was founded. I have never ceased to watch with great interest the growing usefulness of this noble institution; and I do not doubt, and I earnestly desire, that the confidence with which the University is regarded, not in England only, but throughout my empire, will continue to increase, and that its influence will be used in the future, as heretofore, for the encouragement of sound and liberal education among all classes and races of my people, without distinction of creed."

Her Majesty then said, "I declare this building open." There was a flourish of trumpets in the gallery, and nine times nine cheers were given by the whole company. Cheers were also given for the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alexandra, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Disraeli.

The Queen went out, passing through the principal rooms of the building, where many visitors had waited to see her. The Royal equipage outside was escorted by outriders and by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards.

After the departure of her Majesty, with the Prince and Princesses and other persons of rank, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate remained in the Theatre to confer degrees and prizes. Lord Granville made a speech commenting on the position of the University; and some remarks were added by Mr. Lowe. The proceedings were terminated by half-past two in the afternoon.

#### PRINCESS LOUISA AT THE TEMPLE.

The new hall of the Inner Temple, an illustration and description of which appeared in this Journal two or three months ago, was opened by her Royal Highness Princess Louisa on Saturday last. She came at half-past one, with Prince Christian, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Miss Cavendish, the Lord Chamberlain, Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Colonel Grant Gordon. The Princess wore a dress of pale blue gauze. The Royal party were received at the entrance to the building by the treasurer, Mr. P. A. Pickering, Q.C., and the senior Benchers of the Inner Temple, who conducted them up the stone steps and along the southern corridor to the western door of the new hall, under the gallery. The floor of the hall was filled with barristers in their wigs and gowns. Among the distinguished persons were the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice Bovill, in their robes; Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Cardwell, in the Windsor uniform; Lord Chelmsford, in uniform; Lord Westbury, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Goschen, in plain attire. The Princess and her company were conducted to the upper end of the hall, whence, passing through an eastern door and an antechamber, she arrived at a staircase leading to the library, at the foot of which is a door giving access to the private apartments of the Treasurer. At this door Mrs. Pickering met the procession, and presented to the Princess a magnificent bouquet, which, having been graciously accepted, her Royal Highness proceeded to the library, and took the place assigned to her, with Prince Christian on her right hand. The senior Benchers and the guests admitted to the library having formed a circle, the Treasurer read an address to the Princess; and she then read the following reply:—

"It gives me much pleasure to be permitted to represent the Queen, my dear mother, on an occasion of so much interest to the profession of which you are members. Her Majesty authorises me to express the cordial satisfaction with which

she has learnt the completion of the beautiful building which you have erected on a site so rich in historical interest, and so long associated with the illustrious Bar of England. I thank you for the kindness with which you have received me here to-day, and I will not fail to communicate to the Queen your expression of loyal attachment to her throne and person."

The Treasurer next turned to his Royal Highness Prince Christian, and said that he had the honour to announce that his Royal Highness had been elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, if he would please to accept the office. The Prince replied, "It will give me sincere pleasure." He was hereupon invested by the Treasurer with a Bencher's gown, an addition to his costume which seemed to afford some amusement to the Princess.

Their Royal Highnesses signed their names in the visitors' book and were again conducted to the hall. The Treasurer took the chair at the raised table, with the Princess on his right hand and Prince Christian on his left; and the déjeuner was served. At the same table were the ladies in attendance upon her Royal Highness, and also, among others, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Westbury, Chief Justice Bovill, the Master of the Temple, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Goschen, and the Hon. Colonel Hardinge. After the toasts of "The Queen" and "Princess Louisa" had been duly honoured, the health of Prince Christian was given as the junior bencher, and his Royal Highness responded in excellent English. The Princess then rose from table, and pronounced very emphatically, "I declare this hall opened."

The proceedings of the day were over, and her Royal Highness departed amidst loud cheers.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

##### ELECTRICITY.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture, on Thursday week, by reminding his audience that about two thousand years ago the Greeks observed that rubbed amber ("elektron" in Greek) attracted very light bodies, and that this remained an isolated fact till 1600, when Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, Queen Elizabeth's physician, discovered that other substances, such as glass when rubbed by silk, and sealing-wax when rubbed by flannel, possess a similar attracting power. The Professor then, in a series of instructive experiments, expounded the leading principles of this deeply interesting branch of science. After stating that there are two kinds of electricity, one proper to vitreous bodies (now termed "positive electricity"), and one proper to resinous bodies (now termed "negative electricity"), he showed that bodies endowed with the same electricity repel each other, while bodies endowed with opposite electricities attract each other; and, also, that the rubber and the body rubbed are endowed with opposite electricities. What electricity is, he said, is still a subject of profound philosophic investigation; but, in the meanwhile, the provisional conception of the theory of electric fluids is employed to classify the facts. This theory assumes the existence of two invisible fluids, each self-repulsive and mutually attractive, which are mixed together, forming a compound neutral fluid, in un-electrified bodies. The act of electrification by friction is said to forcibly separate the two fluids—one being diffused over the rubber, the other over the rubbed body. Bodies which transmit electricity are termed "conductors" and those which intercept it are called insulators. In his illustrative experiments the Professor employed the gold-leaf electroscope, which consists of two pieces of gold leaf attached to a metallic rod inclosed in a glass cylinder with a brass plate at the top. In their natural state, the leaves hang in contact, but when electricity is imparted to the plate at the top the leaves diverge in proportion to the electric intensity. By this delicate apparatus he was enabled to show electric induction, due to the mere proximity of an electrified body. Among the apparatus explained was the "electrophorus." When a plate of metal was laid on an electrified sheet of vulcanised india-rubber, the neutral fluid was decomposed, the positive fluid being attracted and the negative repelled. When the plate was touched, its repelled electricity flowed to the earth; after which, when the plate was raised by an insulating handle, it was found to be charged with positive electricity. The principle of the Leyden jar was also illustrated. Two sheets of tinfoil (conductors) were separated by a plate of glass (an insulator). When one sheet was electrified, the neutral electricity of the other sheet was decomposed—one of its constituents being attracted, the other repelled. The second sheet was connected with the earth, and the repelled electricity flowed away; two mutually attractive electricities remaining separated by the glass. When the two sheets were united by a conductor, they discharged their united electricities with the emission of a spark. The construction of the electric machine was also explained, as consisting chiefly of a prime conductor charged by the friction of a glass plate between two silk rubbers. The conductors are provided with points, from which the negative electricity streams out against the excited glass; the positive remaining behind. Otto von Guericke, in his first electric machine, employed a ball of sulphur, his hand being the rubber; a sphere and cylinder of glass were afterwards employed. The powers of the great electric machine and battery employed by Faraday in his researches were used in the illustrations.

##### DESCENT OF GLACIERS.

The Rev. Canon Moseley, F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting, on the 13th inst., began his discourse by stating that glaciers do not originate in the highest Alpine regions, but from a wide belt girding them below, divided horizontally by the snow line, above which the snow always lies and the rain seldom falls, and beneath which the snow disappears every summer and rain is abundant. From this belt the glaciers emerge, moving slowly, like huge slugs, along the descending valley, filling out the wide channels and contracting themselves in the narrow gorges. The slope of a principal glacier is often as little as three degrees, yet it may move twenty-four inches a day; while the motion of a tributary glacier may be only four or five inches, with a slope of fifty degrees. Glaciers carry on their back large pieces of rock and stones, which when deposited form moraines, and their mass is composed of layers of white ice, separated from each other by layers of transparent ice, which is termed their "veined structure." The Canon then expounded at some length the various theories put forth to explain this veined structure and its relation to the descent of glaciers, including the "viscous theory," supported by Principal J. D. Forbes, and the "regelation theory," advocated by Professor Tyndall, illustrating his remarks by experiments upon the structural nature of ice. After expressing his own conviction that these theories are insufficient to account for the various phenomena, and asserting that weight cannot be the displacing force, because its work is less than that of the resistance, he attributed this force to solar heat. In support of this opinion he referred to the testimony of many Alpine travellers, from De Saussure to Forbes and Tyndall, respecting the great intensity of the solar radiation and its effects upon the surface of glaciers;

and noticed the fact that the Mer de Glace moves faster by day than by night, and in summer than in winter. The sun, he said, is obviously "the master of the glacier." He next described a series of very delicate corroborative experiments made to observe the descending motions of a sheet of lead placed on an inclined board on the roof of Bristol Cathedral from February till June, by which he determined that the movement was very slight between sunrise and sunset, least upon days of continuous rain, and greatest on bright days with cold winds, the sun being the obvious cause of the descent of the lead: a dilatation and contraction of it were caused by the passage into it and withdrawal of the sun's radiant heat, and these made it descend. A succession of small alternations, he said in regard to glaciers, produce the same effect as great ones. In conclusion, after alluding to the valuable contributions to this subject given by the late William Hopkins, the Canon concluded by stating that, like him, he had laboured to bring the discussion of glacial phenomena out of the wide region of scientific opinion and place it in that of exact science. A series of beautiful drawings illustrating glacial phenomena, by George Barnard, was exhibited in the library. The President, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

##### PERIODICITY OF COMETS.

Professor Robert Grant began his third lecture, on Saturday last, with an explanation of the elements of a comet's orbit, and of the method whereby they may be determined from three distinct observations of the apparent position of the comet in the celestial sphere. The elements being thus ascertained, the theory of the comet's motion enables us to compute the place of the comet in its orbit for any time past or future; and if the comet revolve in a very eccentric ellipse, the computation of its motion may be simplified by assuming the orbit to be a parabola. Newton remarked that, if the elements be thus determined, the time of revolution and the mean distance may be ascertained by comparing comets which indicate the same orbital elements. If, then, from the records of the apparitions of comets their orbital elements can be computed, a comparison of the results may prove that two or more of the recorded apparitions refer really to the same comet, and that the interval included between the apparitions is the time of its revolution round the sun. This idea of Newton was warmly embraced by his friend Edmund Halley, who, with prodigious labour, computed the orbits of twenty-four comets; and, having compared the orbits of those of 1531, 1607, and 1682, he was led to conclude that they all referred to the same comet, which he calculated to revolve round the sun in about seventy-five or seventy-six years, and consequently predicted its return to the perihelion at the close of 1758 or beginning of 1759. Professor Grant, after alluding to the researches of Clairaut, the interesting verification of Halley's prediction, and the latest return of this comet in 1835, referred to its earlier apparitions, especially those of 1378 and 1456. He stated further that in about three years hence it would attain its aphelion distance (about 3300 millions of miles); and, according to Pontecoulant's calculations, would again arrive at its perihelion on May 16, 1910. As an example of comets revolving in elliptic orbits of short periods, the Professor referred to Faye's comet, discovered in November, 1843, which revolves regularly in an ellipse in about seven years and a half, in accordance with calculations based upon the principles of gravitation. Other comets have been proved to revolve in elliptic orbits in immense periods of time. Professor Grant then commented upon the great importance attached to the perihelion passage of a comet in relation to the motions of the planets, and to the solution of the question respecting the sun's distance from the earth. Such a solution will probably be obtained by observation of the planet Mars made about the time of its apposition in 1877. In conclusion, the Professor adverted to the amazing distance to which comets recede at their aphelia and the standard they thereby afford of the still vaster distance which separates us from the region of the fixed stars.

##### UTILITARIANISM.

Professor Blackie gave his fourth and concluding lecture on "Moral Philosophy" on Tuesday last. He began by objecting to the pretentious and dictatorial tone of the writers of the utilitarian school, asserting of what they taught, much that was true was not new, and much that was new was not true—that the very name was ill-chosen, being a gorgeous parade of a truism, and that the school had no distinctive character. He proposed to substitute the name "externalism" for utilitarianism, as giving prominence to the prevailing element in the whole class from Paley to Mill, and read extracts from Bentham, Bain, and Stuart Mill in support of this view. Bain says, "The principle of utility is opposed to the doctrine of a moral sense. It sets up an outward standard in the room of an inward, being the substitution of a regard to consequences for a mere unreasoning sentiment or feeling." Here, said Professor Blackie, are two errors:—1. That the advocates of a moral sense hold it to be a thing apart from reason; and 2, that all natural sentiments or instincts are to be suspected till they are proved by a doctrine of consequences. Why should feelings or instincts be supposed false? He then, after glancing at Hobbes, considered the doctrines of the three great founders of utilitarianism—Locke, Hartley, and Hume. He showed how Locke, rejecting the doctrine of innate ideas, compared the human mind to an empty casket, blank paper, or a dark room; whereas he would compare it to a sleeping lion, a growing plant, or a picture gallery—as being active and not passive. Locke was the original author of Bentham's phraseology; since he says, "Things are good or evil only in reference to pleasure or pain;" but as a moralist he was no utilitarian, and his ethics were Christian. The doctrines of David Hartley, and the association of ideas, were next described as a union of mechanical ethics and evangelical theology, and characterised as making no distinction between the accidental contiguity and continuity of our ideas and their classification by the dictatorial power of reason; but Hartley's theology and piety were favourably contrasted with the godless ethics of later utilitarians. The Professor then discussed the philosophy of Hume, the father of modern scepticism, who preferred Sophocles to Shakespeare, Epicurus to Plato, Lucian to Paul, and Leo X. to Martin Luther—being a man of lazy benevolence and immense intellectual ambition, but incapable of all sorts of moral heroism. Jeremy Bentham and his greatest happiness principle were next examined. He was acknowledged to be a great political and legal reformer; but his "deontology" was described as a system of dogmatism, intolerance, narrow-mindedness, and pedantry. He ignored religion, and rejected Christianity. Paley's definition of virtue and his doctrine of consequences were severely criticised, and the writings of James Mill were said to resemble Hartley's without his piety; Hume's without his originality and elegant variety; and Bentham's without his originality and bewitching eccentricities. Professor Blackie expressed his admiration for the political writings and chivalrous character of John Stuart Mill, but condemned his philosophy; and he exhorted Professor Bain to forsake Hobbes and sit at the feet of Paul and Plato—to burn his book on the "Emotions and the Will," and write another to a more pious and philosophical tune. He then commended three recent

philosophical writers—Barratt, Lecky, and Laurie—for their revolt from the utilitarian school; and, in conclusion, asked for the indulgence of his audience on account of his treatment of his important subject.

Professor Seeley, of the University of Cambridge, will, on Tuesday next, the 24th inst., begin a course of three lectures "On some Principal Characteristics of the Present Period of English History." The Friday evening discourse on the 27th inst. will be given by Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, "On the Primitive Vegetation of the Earth."

#### MUSIC.

##### THE OPERAS.

The Drury-lane establishment was prompt in the announcement of novelties. Opening on April 16, it promised the production of Weber's "Abu Hassan" and Mozart's "L'Oca del Cairo" on that day fortnight; and the promise would have been kept but for the illness of Signor Gassier, which twice caused the postponement of the performance for a week, as already noticed by us. We are now enabled to record the successful fulfilment thereof on Thursday week, when the two works named were brought out with a completeness and efficiency worthy of their musical beauty and merit. Mozart's opera buffa had never before been heard in this country; and Weber's operetta only in a very imperfect English version many years since. Each was an early work of its composer, thrown off in the period of youth and hope, and full of the genial vivacity belonging to that phase of life.

Weber's one-act operetta was composed in 1810, and produced in the following year at Munich, its composer having then been twenty-five years old. He had not yet attained that renown which commenced ten years later with the "Freischütz." He was, however, already favourably known as a brilliant pianoforte-player, and by his compositions for the instrument, and had brought out (at Stuttgart some four years earlier) his grand opera "Sylvana," which had but moderate success. That of "Abu Hassan" was scarcely proportioned to its merits, which are great, small as the work is in dimensions. The overture is tolerably well known here by concert performances. Like all Weber's dramatic preludes, it is identified with its subject by an occasional characteristic touch of national and local style, while its sparkling gaiety renders it peculiarly appropriate to the piece which it precedes. It is unnecessary to dwell on the little Oriental story of the extravagances of the Caliph's favourite, Hassan, and the consequent distress of himself and Fatima, his wife, relieved by each receiving aid from the Monarch and his consort by pretending the other's death. The nine pieces of solo and concerted music which Weber has allied to this little comedy are all impressed with the brightness of genius and that completeness of touch belonging only to thorough art-mastery. Among the most successful portions in performance were Hassan's air, "Dard una festa" (the exquisite "andante" encores); that for Fatima, "Luccel;" and two duets for Fatima and Hassan. The music for these principal characters was charmingly sung by Mesdames Monbelli and Trebelli-Bettini, the latter a transposition from the original tenor part. Omar, the Caliph, and other characters were efficiently filled by Signori Castelli, Raguer, and Trevero, Mdlle. Briani, and Madame Corsi.

Unlike "Abu Hassan," "L'Oca del Cairo" was never completed by its composer. Intended to be a two-act piece, only eight numbers of the first act were finished, and these were thrown aside—the design having been abandoned—and were not heard on the stage until nearly three years since, when they were eking out by portions of "Lo Sposo Deluso," another uncompleted comic opera by Mozart belonging to the same period (1783), and of similar style and character. The fragments of this second piece included an overture, which was wanting to the other; and from these materials, with a new libretto constructed by M. Victor Wilder, the work was produced as a two-act opera at the Fantasies Parisiennes in June, 1867. The slight plot on which the musical pieces are strung may be briefly dismissed. The love of Don Beltramo (who supposes his wife to have been lost at sea) for Isabella, who is the object of his own nephew's affections; the disconcerting of the supposed widower's plans by the introduction of a wonderful automaton goose from Cairo, that proves to contain the long-lost wife and her children; these slight farcical materials, and a still slighter underplot with Pasquale and Oretta, the servants of Don Beltramo, are the threads on which Mozart has strung some rich pearls of musical thought. Of several of the pieces he writes to his father, at the time of their composition, "I can really say that I am quite satisfied." And well he may have been, as some of them might have stood as portions of the scores of his immortal "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," especially the quartet introduction and the finales to each act. The revival of this charming music served for the débüt of Mdlle. Pauline Lewitzky, a young Russian lady, whose success was as great as deserved, and who has every requisite for gaining a high position. A soprano voice of pure quality, brilliant without being shrill; facile execution and correct intonation, and refined style, are special merits that met with immediate recognition. Her romance, "Come il bacio," displayed all these high qualities, and was received with great applause. Another charming solo piece is the air of Oretta, "Se fosse," which was admirably sung by Madame Sinico, as was also that for Fabrizio, "Al raggio fulgente," by Signor Gardoni, whose artistic style and refinement are eminently valuable in such music. To specify other instances of similar beauty would be to catalogue nearly every piece in the opera. Suffice it to say, that a continuous stream of charming melody and masterly art runs throughout, and that the whole work is doubly welcome as a recovery from oblivion and a counterpoise to some of the puerilities of the day. Although showing some traces of indisposition, Signor Gassier, as Don Beltramo, acted and sang with that spirit and earnestness which he infuses into all that he undertakes, and gave his buffo song capitally. The part of Pasquale was filled by Signor Trevero, and that of a slave very cleverly impersonated by Mr. Lyall. Madame Corsi having been the talked-of, but little seen, wife (Giacinta) of Don Beltramo.

On Saturday Mdlle. Nilsson appeared, for the second time this season, and added another to her many previous successes by her charming performance (for the first time in this country) as Alice, in "Roberto il Diavolo." The purity and delicacy of her singing in the two arias, "Vanne" and "Nel lasciar;" and the fervour and elevation of style displayed in the great scene of the Cross, and in the final trio, were duly appreciated by a crowded audience, and applauded with enthusiasm. Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, as the Princess Isabella, sang with the same brilliancy as in her performance of the character last year; and produced a similar effect, including an encore in the great scene of appeal to Roberto—the well-known romance. The Roberto of Signor Mongini, and the Rambaldo of Signor Gardoni, are now scarcely to be otherwise equalled.

Both were singing their best on the occasion, as was Signor Foli, whose Beltramo improves with this year's repetition. On Monday Madame Volpini made her first appearance, with success, as Lady Enrichetta in "Marta," other characters having been, as last year, by Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, and Mr. Santley.

At the Royal Italian Opera Madame Adelina Patti's well-known exquisite performances as Amina, in "La Sonnambula;" Lady Enrichetta, in "Marta;" and Rosina, in "Il Barbiere;" and Madame Pauline Lucca's repetitions of her previous successes as Margherita, in "Faust," and as Leonora, in "La Favorita," have drawn crowded houses; Signor Mario having in the latter displayed the grand dramatic power of former years. In "Marta," on Tuesday, Signor Urió was very favourably received on his first appearance as Lionello. Of this gentleman we have more than once spoken in reference to his performances at the Crystal Palace concerts, Mdlle. Sessi has fully maintained her position by repetitions of performances already noticed.

The eighth Oratorio Concert, and the last performance but one of the present season, brought forward a new work—"Rebekah: a sacred idyll in two scenes"—composed by Mr. Barnby, the conductor of the concerts, and the founder and director of the fine choir which is so special a feature thereat. Mr. Barnby's new production is an important advance on those vocal pieces—chiefly anthems and part-songs—by which he had already been favourably known. "Rebekah" contains some very clever and effective music, both solo and choral; the style fluctuating somewhat between that of Spohr, Mendelssohn, and Gounod. Mr. Barnby writes well for voices, either singly or in combination; and occasionally uses the orchestra with good effect. The entire work met with the most favourable reception, each piece having been warmly applauded and two having been redemanded. The repetitions were the chorus of damsels, "Who shall be fleetest," with solo for Rebekah; and an animated "Bridal March." The soprano, tenor, and bass solos for Rebekah, Isaac, and Eliezer were very efficiently sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas.

We last week recorded the grand festival performance given at the Crystal Palace inaugurating the summer season there. This was followed on Saturday by the first of the eight grand concerts, also given in the Handel orchestra, at all of which the principal singers of the Drury Lane Opera are to appear. On the occasion referred to a miscellaneous selection, chiefly operatic, was performed by Mesdames Sinico and Monbelli, Mdlles. Reboux and Cari, Miss D'Alton, Signori Bettini and Raguer, and Mr. Santley, and the chorus of the establishment named, conducted by Signor Ardit. M. Lotto also played a brilliant violin fantasia.

The first of Mr. Henry Leslie's four grand summer concerts took place last week, when Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, who was announced for each occasion, was unable to appear in consequence of illness, her place having been supplied by Madame Sinico, with her usual readiness and efficiency; in Rossini's "Stabat," and a miscellaneous selection, other great singers of the Drury Lane Opera having also appeared. The concert included a brilliant performance of Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto, by Madame Arabella Goddard.

The concert of Miss Elizabeth Philp was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Friday (yesterday) week, with great success, to a crowded and fashionable audience. This lady has for some time been favourably known by many vocal compositions which have been well received in musical circles. Several of these were sung on Friday, some by the composer herself, other well-known singers co-operating. The performances also included a charming new song by Miss Amy Coyne, and the refined pianoforte-playing of Madame Alice Mangold and Herr Carl Reinecke.

That excellent pianist Herr Pauer gave his annual concert on Monday afternoon, when he played several solo pieces and a duet for piano and clarinet with Mr. Lazarus; Beethoven's sonata for piano and violoncello with Signor Piatti, and with Herr Reinecke in an effective duet for two pianos—a new composition by the gentlemen last named. Successful first appearances were made by Mdlle. Heermann and Herr Hugo Heermann in solos on the harp and violin.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of last week should be mentioned that of Mr. Walter Bache, a skilful pianist and one of the foremost advocates of the extreme modern German school of composition. His programme of this year comprised, among other features, pieces by Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner.

#### THE THEATRES.

The principal event of the week is the reproduction, at the Globe, of Mr. Wills's fine drama, entitled "The Man o' Airlie," on Monday. We are indebted to Mr. Hermann Vezin for having placed this worthy piece of authorcraft on the stage. This is no playwright's work, no technical mechanical show, but the product of true dramatic genius dealing with a story and with dialogue in an artistic way. Mr. Vezin realises the writer's ideal in a truly exquisite manner. His James Harebell is a portrait for which we feel the original must have existed in nature. The character of Mary, his wife, was charmingly interpreted by Miss Hudspeth. The other parts were adequately filled. The performance was received by the audience with evident favour.

At the Standard, on Monday, "Peep o' Day" was transferred, in regular course, with scenes and company, from Drury Lane to the boards of this great East-End theatre.

Miss Bouvierie appeared at St. George's Hall on Monday, when a change of selection was made, the tragedy of "Henry the Eighth" and the pastoral of "As You Like It" furnishing the scenes for costume recital.

The entertainment given at Drury Lane, last Saturday afternoon, by permission of Mr. G. Wood, for the benefit of the dramatic College at Maybury, was a great success. The Prince and Princess of Wales were accompanied by their eldest son, Prince Albert Victor. At the close of the play Mr. Sothern came forward and thanked the Prince and Princess of Wales for their patronage and presence, and announced that the total receipts amounted to £448 17s. 6d. The unavoidable expenses form a charge of £119 12s. 6d., thus leaving a balance for the Dramatic College of £329 5s.

Mr. Charles Mathews has arrived at Melbourne. On his landing, our popular comedian had to encounter a series of deputations, dinners, and demonstrations of every kind, thus pleasantly preparing the way for his first appearance on the Australian stage, announced to take place on April 9.

The Queen has approved of Dr. Ferdinand Krapf as Consul-General at Liverpool for the Emperor of Austria; and of Mr. Carl Ferdinand Heinrich Bolckow as Consul at Middlesborough for the North German Confederation.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-MATCH.

The championship match, to be decided in three races between the British yacht Cambria, belonging to Mr. Ashbury, and the American yacht Sappho, belonging to Mr. Douglas, has excited much attention in the past week. There was to be no allowance of time for difference of size in the two vessels. The three races were to be so arranged as to test their comparative rapidity in beating to windward and in sailing with a free wind, and their seaworthiness in different positions relative to the winds and waves; the last race was therefore to be sailed over a triangular course. The first race was sailed on Tuesday week. The Sappho is registered, according to the Royal Thames Yacht Club rule, by the R. Y. S., at 394 tons, and the Cambria 193. The builders' measurement is—Sappho, 429; Cambria, 199. The Cambria, which was built at Cowes, in 1868, by Mr. Ratsey, draws 12 ft. 6 in. aft and 8 ft. 6 in. forward; and the greatest draught of the Sappho is 12 ft. 10 in., being about two thirds of her length from the bow. Her draught forward cannot well be told, because her keel is cambered. The sails of both vessels have been cut with the greatest care, and on the most approved principle. To show the legitimate means adopted to ensure success, it may be mentioned that the Sappho was carefully covered with black-lead and polished from keel to gunwhale. The Cambria also had her copper blackleaded most carefully. This was done that the yachts might slip more freely through the sea and to make the water fly off the hull speedily. The Sappho, since last she sailed in British waters, has been increased in breadth below her water-line 18 in. on each side, thus giving her 3 ft. more beam, and consequently a greater degree of stability than before the alteration. Her deck is of the normal breadth, and the side now forms a "tumble home." She also had supplied to her twenty tons of lead, in addition to her former ballast; but a few days before sailing, from ten to fifteen tons of her kentile, or pig-ballast, was removed, as it was found after her trial-trip that the weight removed could be judiciously dispensed with. On the day before the first race, the Cambria was docked and cleaned thoroughly below water-line at Mr. John White's (Medina Docks), and sailed out to Cowes Roads.

It was arranged that the course should be sixty miles to windward and back, from the east end of the Isle of Wight, near the Nab. Two steamers, the Vectis and the Ruby, were employed; the former to go out, with the umpires and reporters, to the point indicated for the seaward goal; the latter to remain off the Nab, and to mark the termination of the race. Unfortunately, this part of the arrangements proved a failure. The two steamers towed the two yachts out from Cowes early in the morning, followed by many other yachts filled with company desirous to see the start. The wind blew fresh from E.S.E., and the yachts were ordered to run sixty miles in that direction. Two guns were fired, and they started at half-past seven o'clock, the Cambria going to the windward, the Sappho to the leeward side of the course. The tide was running out to the westward. Both yachts started with jib, standing jib, staysail, mainsail, and gaff-topsails set. Our illustration, from a sketch by our artist on board the Vectis, shows the scene at the start. He saw no more of the race; for, by some misunderstanding, the Vectis lost sight of the yachts, and the yachts lost sight of the Vectis. They pursued a course rather more easterly than that of the steamer, keeping along the shore towards Beachy Head, while the Vectis made for a point south-east, nearer to the middle of the British Channel. The Sappho, however, took the lead of the Cambria, and kept increasing her lead till she had got seven or eight miles, at least, to windward of her competitor. The Cambria then gave up the contest, and returned to Cowes. The Sappho, after vainly trying to find the steamer, by cruising about southward, likewise came back to Cowes, arriving two hours later than the Cambria, about six o'clock on the Wednesday morning.

The second race was to have been on Saturday; but it resulted merely in a solitary promenade of the Sappho over the course, while the Cambria refused to start, protesting against the arrangements. It had been agreed beforehand that both the first and second race should be sailed sixty miles to windward of the starting-point. When the two yachts lay under the lee of the land, east of the Isle of Wight, ready for starting, on Saturday morning, the wind there was W.S.W.; but it was more westerly farther off the shore. The umpires on board the steamer ordered the yachts to go round Cherbourg breakwater and back. The Cambria refused this course, because it was not dead to windward. The Sappho then started alone, and returned next day at noon to Cowes Roads, having sailed round Cherbourg breakwater and back, the course indicated to Mr. Douglas by the umpires. She was becalmed for five hours within a few hours' sail of the breakwater. Mr. Douglas claimed the prize, and hoisted the winning colours. The dispute regarding the conditions of the race will be submitted to arbitration. The Sappho behaved splendidly in her voyage across the Channel. She made seven tacks (one of sixty miles) from Bembridge to off Cape Barfleur.

The third race, over the triangular course, took place last Tuesday. It was won by the Sappho, which has thus gained the victory in all three trials.

Girls are to be admitted this year to the Oxford local examinations, which will commence on June 6.

The election at Longford, yesterday week, resulted in the return of Mr. Greville-Nugent; the numbers being—for Mr. Greville-Nugent, 1217; for Mr. King Harman, 932.

Mr. George Brown, brother-in-law to the late Mr. Moore, was, on Thursday week, declared duly elected for the county of Mayo, there being no contest.

The Bishop of Cashel has lodged £5000 in the Provincial Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Sustentation Fund of the Irish Church.

The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops at Aldershot on Thursday week. Eight infantry, four cavalry, and three militia regiments took part.

The Queen will give a prize of £40 for the best fan sculptured or painted by a lady under twenty-five years of age at the International Exhibition of 1871.

The Prince of Wales will present to the Royal Welsh Yacht Club (of which he is the patron) a cup to be sailed for at the annual regatta at Carnarvon, on Aug. 3.

Mr. Kemshead, chairman of the county of Middlesex committee of accounts, has been elected chairman of the bench of magistrates, in succession to Mr. H. Pownall, resigned.

A new public park at the north-east end of Liverpool, called the Stanley Park, was opened, last Saturday, by the Mayor and Corporation of the town. The Mayor and Corporation, and a number of the principal residents of the town, after lunch at the Townhall, drove to the park in carriages. The park is finely situated, and comprises about 100 acres of land. It has been laid out, at a cost of about £42,000, by Mr. Kemp.



SAPPHO.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES: START OFF THE EAST END OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT,

CAMERIA.



KHANGAON COTTON MARKET, WEST BERAR, INDIA.



THE ALIPORE GAOL, CALCUTTA.

### THE KHANGAON RAILWAY AND COTTON MARKET.

The small town of Khangaon, in West Berar, about 350 miles inland from Bombay, has become a place of great commercial importance, exporting cotton to the annual value of one million sterling. The branch line of railroad to connect it with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway was opened, by Lord Mayo, on March 4; and the presence of the Governor-General of India, who has already exerted himself so much for the material and industrial improvement of the empire, added to the importance of this event. The Viceroy was accompanied by Mr. Saunders, British Political Resident in the Deccan; Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to the Nizam; and other persons of distinction. They came by train from Akola, the capital of West Berar, where Lord Mayo had been the guest of Mr. Saunders. The troops of the Hyderabad Contingent were drawn up on each side of the railway at Khangaon, and there was a numerous assemblage of spectators as Lord Mayo performed the ceremony of laying the last rail. His Excellency entered the Kutcherry or Court-house, which had been prepared for his reception by Captain Charles Wodehouse, Assistant Resident at Hyderabad. Here Lord Mayo was presented with an address from the municipality. He then drove through the town, visiting the cotton market and inspecting two of the full-press factories. He returned to the Kutcherry, where a small exhibition of cotton varieties had been arranged, which was explained to him by Mr. Rivett Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for the Berars, to whom Khangaon is much indebted both for its past and present prosperity. Then came luncheon, and after that a very excellent speech from his Excellency, which was listened to with great interest; and, lastly, all the visitors departed in the special trains which had brought them in the morning.

Our Engraving represents the Cotton Market, with the Courthouse standing out in the distance on the left, and the picturesquely-situated travellers' bungalow on the right. Unluckily, when the photograph was taken, there were only about 400 boojahs or bullock loads of cotton in the market, which is hardly more than half what may usually be seen there on a day in March. But the Illustration will serve to convey an idea to our readers of the busy scene which occurs there daily, when buyers, European and native, meet together to bargain for the loads of those carts which the ryots have brought in from the surrounding country. The entrance may be distinguished by a triumphal arch, which was erected on this occasion by the cotton merchants of Khangaon. A prominent object is one of the three full-press factory buildings established at Khangaon—namely, that of Jules Siegfried and Co., a French firm. Here the cotton is finally pressed and closed up, not to be opened again till it has found its way probably, via the Suez Canal, to Liverpool or Havre. The Khangaon railway is now daily at work, carrying the produce of the Berars to Bombay for shipment to Europe.

### THE ALIPORE GAOL, CALCUTTA.

This institution, in the southern suburb of Calcutta, was visited and examined by the Duke of Edinburgh in January last. It is the great industrial prison of Lower Bengal, and at that time contained 2300 inmates. In it convict labour is, and has been for the last fifteen years, thoroughly utilised in remunerative industry. The handicrafts followed in it are weaving, carpentry, smith's-work, printing, lithography, and stereotyping. The gaol is guarded by thirty armed men; its inner guarding is performed by convict warders, and the labour is chiefly supervised by convict work-masters. All labour is regulated by task-work, and the minimum task exacted is that performed by a free and skilled workman of the same class. The workmen and artisans trained in the prison find ready employment outside; and in an experience of some years no skilled workman has been known to relapse into crime or to return to the prison. The gaol has been self-supporting for some years, and now yields in addition a considerable revenue to the State. The cost of the prison, in 1868, was £11,670; its earnings—£38,790—showing an excess over cost of £27,000, in whole numbers.

The Illustration shows the interior of the gaol on Sunday, when none but works of necessity are performed. The inmates being Hindoos and Mohammedans, there are no religious observances on that day.

### THE MAGAZINES.

The first place among this month's magazines is due to *Macmillan*, on account of the noble poem from the pen of George Eliot which it contains—a work of which it may be confidently affirmed that nothing which has appeared in our days is more certainly a permanent addition to English literature. Whether regarded as an imaginative embodiment of the nature, the triumphs, the sorrows, and the consolations of genius, or as a grand picture of primeval humanity, or as a story of singular interest and exquisite pathos, or even if merely read as an unsurpassed model of style, and for its thickly springing beauties of detail, "The Legend of Jubal" is, from every point of view, a consummate masterpiece. As in the authoress's novels, the predominant impression it communicates is one of amazement at the revelation of intellectual power, of irresistible mental grasp allied to the most delicate insight and penetrating sagacity. This George Eliot rarely fails to convey; but in the present instance an unusual intensity of feeling has elevated philosophy into poetry, and her refined aesthetic perception and matchless control over the resources of her native tongue have combined to clothe her thoughts and feelings in a diction equally majestic, graceful, and harmonious. It is a great and memorable work, which at once decides George Eliot's hitherto contested claims to the poetic wreath. The magazine contains only four other contributions, all of which are remarkable. Mr. Trollope's "Sir Harry Hotspur," indeed, hardly exhibits his usual geniality as yet, but promises to be an amusing story when he has settled to his work. A little tale entitled "The Affirmative," on the other hand, is a most entertaining specimen of genteel farce, if there be such a thing. Professor Huxley's lecture on Descartes is marked by his usual dash and mettlesomeness. The motive for its delivery may be surmised to be less sympathy for the philosopher than the desire to bring forward some of his own favourite theories, such as the equal pretensions of the materialistic and immaterialistic theories of the universe. Mr. Freeman's concluding lecture on "The Origin of the English Nation" is, of course, a re-assertion of his favourite theories. It is chiefly devoted to combating the views of those who assert the Celtic origin, or semi-Celtic composition, of the English people. These gentlemen have ridden their hobby so hard that it is gratifying to find them so sharply pulled up as here by Mr. Freeman, although the infusion of Celtic blood in our veins is probably more considerable than he is willing to allow.

The chief attraction of the *Cornhill* is a welcome addition to the series of brilliant sketches which so vividly portray the men and things of modern France. "Prince Moleskine's Conspiracy," however, has more to do with Russia than with France, although the humour of the little tale is chiefly derived from the character of a Frenchman, the diminutive but irrepressible M. Roquet. The description of St. Petersburg, however, and of the Prince's journey towards his hereditary estates, is quite equal to the writer's most successful pictures of Parisian life. We have only to complain that the conspiracy itself is rather huddled up, as though the author felt he was no longer on safe ground. "A Chinese Commissioner's Foreign Tour" is said to be a bona fide version from the Chinese, and probably is so, as otherwise it would have been more amusing. The "Cynic," on the other hand, is more amusing than usual, and his observations on "Social Slavery" comprise several just as well as striking reflections. "Against Time" is, as usual, very readable, and, as usual again, the City chapters are by far the best.

*Temple Bar*, like the *Cornhill*, claims attention principally on the score of a contribution from Russia; but, unlike "Prince Moleskine's Conspiracy," M. Turguenieff's tale is very serious, and, indeed, deeply pathetic. It is intensely national in its characteristics, and turns upon the infatuated devotion of a girl who abandons everything to follow an idiot, who passes for a saint. *Mutatis mutandis*, it is not unlike the Ettrick Shepherd's thrilling story of "The Brownie"; but the subtlety of M. Turguenieff's psychological analysis removes his work from all comparison with Hogg's on the score of art. Mr. Ralston has rendered it with his accustomed ease and purity of style. An onslaught on sensational fiction is amusing in itself, and more particularly so from its appearance in a number containing three highly respectable specimens of the incriminated class of literature. We do not include Mr. Gilbert's "Landlord of the Sun" in this category. It is a good example of his style.

*Fraser* is the most varied and generally interesting of all the magazines this month, and several of the articles are of great importance. The most interesting of any is the second of Max Müller's lectures on the Science of Religion, the principal aim of which is to map out the subject and prepare the way for a scheme of classification by whose assistance it may be profitably pursued. The scope of the whole is very deep, and some of the incidental observations are highly significant. Mr. Froude's review of Dr. Newman's "Grammar of Assent" is beautiful, ingenious, and eloquent. Mr. Leslie Stephen writes vigorously on the educational difficulty from the Secularist point of view. Mr. Spedding's review of Mr. Gardiner's work on "Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage" is a valuable contribution to English history, and remarkable for the favourable view which the writer takes of that much-decried Sovereign, James I. The best feature in "Shirley's" review of Mr. Rossetti's poems is its copiousness of extract; the criticism is laudatory enough, but feeble. The subjects of "Alexander Pope" and "The Opposition of Mars" are sufficiently apparent from the titles. Both are interesting papers.

The essay published in *Blackwood* under the rather enigmatical title of "Our Poor Relations" turns out to be an appeal in favour of the animal creation. The writer who discusses "The Education Difficulty" makes a good point by showing that the obstacle to its removal is now with the Dissenters instead of the Church; but his own temper and spirit are too sectarian to allow him to urge his argument with much effect. There is nothing else of interest in the number, except "John" and "Earl's Dene" which maintain the high position they have taken from the first among periodical fictions.

The *Fortnightly Review* puts forth an excellent number. Apart from the circumstances which confer a peculiar and painful interest on the late Hon. Edward Herbert's translations of Romaic ballads, these pieces would in themselves be highly interesting from their poetical merit and their significance as illustrations of popular superstition. Mr. Swinburne's review of Mr. Rossetti's poems is, of course, eloquent, and only too lavish in its exhibition of verbal affluence. It also exhibits the besetting sins of Mr. Swinburne's criticism, unseasonable pugnacity, extravagance of eulogy, and the general propensity to display his rhetorical faculty at the expense of his author. A few paragraphs of keen critical analysis would have been more to the purpose than pages of this gorgeous but vague magniloquence. Mr. Mitford's "Ride through Yedo" is a most interesting and delightful article. The author takes his readers round the great Japanese metropolis, describing its most picturesque features, both social and architectural, and illustrating his descriptions with anecdotes derived from the stores of Japanese history. The account of the theatres is especially entertaining. Professor Cairnes's defence of political economy against the paradoxes of M. Comte, Mrs. Fawcett's plea for the female franchise, and Mr. Herbert Spencer's considerations on animal worship, are also papers of great ability and importance.

The *Contemporary Review* supports its character as a journal for thinkers by a review of Dr. Newman's recent work from the pen of Mr. Maurice; an essay on the educational question, by the Rev. John Oakley—a very high authority; and an anonymous paper on the relation of theology to the Darwinian and kindred hypotheses. There is also a very interesting notice of the late Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen.

The leading contributions to *Saint Paul's* are Mrs. Oliphant's charming "Three Brothers" and Mr. Trollope's imitable sketch of Mrs. Brumby, the strong-minded Captain's lady, who penetrates the editorial sanctum and refuses to be dislodged.

The contents of *Tinsley* are unusually varied and of more than average merit, from the powerful pages of "Austin Friars" and the excellent promise of the new story, "The Monarch of Mincing-lane," down to the humorous eccentricities of "My Friend with the Quaint Ideas," and the real feeling and melody of several tiny scraps of verse. The gem of the number, however, is the exquisite little story of "Shadows on the Sea," a piece of delicate yet powerful imagination, romantic without extravagance, affecting without sentimentality, and distinguished by a singular felicity of style.

Victor Hugo's novel is concluded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to the relief, we should imagine, of all concerned. It is followed by an amusing correspondence between the author and the editor, in which the former apologises to the latter for the painful necessity under which he has laboured of mutilating his immortal work. An account of the poet's residence at Guernsey, a paper on our ironclads, and the lively pages of "Will He Escape?" are the most remarkable among the other constituents of an agreeable number. Miss Braddon's new serial tale and Mr. Sala's rambling but racy disquisition on Prince Pierre Napoleon's recent adventure are the most noticeable contributions to *Belgravia*. The *Britannia*, the *Argosy*, the *Dublin University*, and *London Society* are all very readable, but contain nothing of special note. The *Month* has an interesting notice of Dr. Newman's work, from a

Catholic point of view. *Putnam's Monthly* is well worth reading, both on its own account and as a specimen of the better class of American periodical literature. *Cassell's Magazine* is more remarkable for the eminence of its contributors' names than the merit of their contributions. We must, however, except Victor Hugo's little French poem, which is really beautiful. Mr. Swinburne's translation of it is correct, but rather feeble.

We have also to acknowledge *Good Words, Good Words for the Young, Aunt Judy, the Victoria Magazine, the Monthly Packet, the Court Suburb Magazine, Once a Week, the Leisure Hour, and the Sunday Magazine*. The *Student* has an interesting account of "The Courtship of Birds," by Mr. T. W. Wood, with a frontispiece, beautifully coloured, in which he portrays an affectionate pair of prairie grouse.

*The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. By Charles Dickens. No. 2. (Chapman and Hall.) This number will sustain Mr. Dickens's reputation, and even increase it, from the novelty and variety of the scenes and personages introduced. There is plenty both of humour and more serious interest, and both are excellent in their way.

*The Vicar of Bullhampton*. By Anthony Trollope. No. 11. (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.) The final number of an entertaining and, at the same time, pathetic story, which entitles Mr. Trollope to our cordial congratulations.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### THE MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

The Most Honourable George Horatio, second Marquis of Cholmondeley, who died at Cholmondeley Castle, Nantwich, on the 8th inst., was born at Paris, Jan. 13, 1792, elder son of George James, fourth Earl and first Marquis of Cholmondeley, K.G., by Lady Georgina Charlotte, his wife, second daughter and coheiress (with her sister, Priscilla, Baroness Willoughby d'Eres-

by) of Peregrine Bertie, third Duke of Ancaster. He received his education at Eton, and entered the House of Commons, as M.P. for Rising, in 1818, being then Earl of Rocksavage. In 1821 he was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Newburgh, and in 1827 succeeded to the family honours and estates. Through his mother he inherited the high office of Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. He was also a peer of Ireland, as Viscount Cholmondeley, Vice-Admiral of Cheshire, and a Privy Councillor. He married, first, Oct. 20, 1812, Caroline, daughter of Lieutenant-General Colin Campbell; and, secondly, May 11, 1830, Lady Susan Somerset, daughter of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, but had no issue. His honours, consequently, devolve on his only brother, Lord William Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, now third Marquis, who was born Aug. 21, 1800, and married, Feb. 28, 1825, Marcia Emma Georgiana, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, by whom he has had, with other issue, a son, Charles George, who married, in 1854, Caroline, daughter of Sir George Dashwood, Bart., and who died Dec. 7, 1869, leaving, with three daughters, one son, George Henry Hugh, born July 3, 1858.

#### EARL HOWE.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard William Penn Curzon-Howe, P.C., G.C.H., D.C.L., died, on the 12th inst., at Curzon House, South Audley-street. His Lordship was born Dec. 11, 1796, son of the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, by Sophia Charlotte, his wife, Baroness Howe, eldest daughter of the great Admiral, Earl Howe, who achieved the famous victory of

June 1, 1794. In 1820 he succeeded his grandfather as second Viscount Curzon; and in 1836 inherited, at the decease of his mother, the Irish Barony of Howe, having been previously created, in 1821, Earl Howe, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. His Lordship married first, 1820, Lady Harriet Georgiana, second daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, by whom he had George Augustus Frederick Louis, Viscount Curzon, M.P. for South Leicestershire, now second Earl Howe; and six other sons, the youngest of whom, Colonel the Hon. Leicester Curzon, C.B., Military Secretary in Ireland, who took, on his marriage, the surname of Smyth, was the Aide-de-Camp of Lord Raglan, who brought home the despatch announcing the capture of Sebastopol. The three daughters of the late Earl Howe by his first marriage are the Duchess of Beaufort, the Countess of Westmoreland, and Lady Emily Kingscote. The Earl married, secondly, 1845, Anne, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., by whom he leaves two sons and one daughter, Marchioness Hamilton. For many years his Lordship was attached to the household of Queen Adelaide as Lord Chamberlain.

#### VISCOUNTESS BOYNE.

The Right Hon. Emma Maria, Viscountess Boyne, who died in Belgrave-square on the 29th ult., was wife of Gustavus Frederick, present Viscount Boyne, and daughter of Matthew Russell, Esq., M.P., of Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham, by Elizabeth Tennyson, his wife, aunt of the Poet Laureate. In 1850 her Ladyship, by the death of her brother William, succeeded to the great estates of her family, principally in the county of Durham, including the historic and splendid feudal castle of Brancepeth (in olden times the stronghold of the Nevills); and assumed, with her husband, the surname and arms of Russell, in addition to those of Hamilton. Subsequently, in 1866, when Lord Boyne was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, he adopted the title of Baron Brancepeth, of Brancepeth, in the county of Durham. Her Ladyship's marriage took place Sept. 9, 1828, and its only issue is one son, the Hon. Gustavus Russell Hamilton-Russell, who is married to Lady Katherine Scott, daughter of John, second Earl of Eldon.



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